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Madras, 11th January, 1819.

**Advertisement.**

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GENERAL JAMES INNES,  
of the Madras Establishment, de-  
ceased, having been granted by  
the Supreme Court of Judicature  
at Madras, to MISS ELIZA-  
BETH INNES, Executrix, and  
JOHN DUNCAN, Esq. one of  
the Executors in India therein  
named.—All Persons having de-  
mands upon, being indebted to,  
or holding Property belonging to  
the said Estate, are requested  
forthwith to state their claims, pay  
their debts, and deliver up the  
Property to Messrs. BINNY and  
CO. the Attornies of the Execu-  
trix and Executor abovenamed at  
Madras.

Madras, 11th January, 1819.

**NOTICE**

IS hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP  
heretofore subsisting between W.  
HERRIDGE and R. W. MEPPEN of  
MADRAS, LIVERY STABLE KEEP-  
ERS, has been this day dissolved by mutual  
consent.—And the business of that Firm  
will henceforth be carried on at the same  
Premises on the Mount Road, by W. HERR-  
IDGE alone.—All Persons having de-  
mands on the said Firm are requested to  
forward the particulars thereof to the said  
W. HERRIDGE in order to their being  
satisfied.—And all Persons indebted to the  
said Firm are requested immediately to  
pay the amounts of their respective Debts  
to the said W. HERRIDGE, whose  
Receipts alone will be a sufficient discharge.  
—Witness our Hands this 31st day of De-  
cember, 1818.

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TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT,

TEN CASES OF

**PALF ALE,**

PERFECTLY SOUND,

**TEN BUTTS**

OF  
DITTO DITTO.







3. Padigi, Allam, do.
  4. Cānam, Loadstone, do.
  5. Nāgumbā, Sulphur, do.
  6. Peri, Soda, do.
  7. Cadeinēri Rī : foun of the sea, prepared cuttle-fish bone.
- Take one palm weight of each of these, mix them together in ardent spirits, digest in the sun, grind the mass in urine and distil; (2). Then grind together the following articles.
8. Ven'hīr, Quicksilver, 30 pags. wght.
  9. Līngam, Vermilion, or fac-titious Cinnabar, 15 ditto.
  10. Haridāram, Orpiment, 10 do.
  11. Nāgumbā, Sulphur, 12 do.
  12. Manasīli, native Cinnabar, 4 do.

Total 71

Mix this composition with the liquor before obtained and enclose it in a (3) (Vāgria Retort) and calcine over a fire supplied by husk of Tila and the wood of the Senna plant (āvarci) : continuing the operation for 49 hours Indian (of which there are twenty-four to a natural day); namely for 1 Jānam (7 hours) there must be the heat of a single billet; for 2 Jānam (14 hours) the heat of a fire like a lotus flower; for 4 Jānam (28 hours) as much heat as fuel can give.—Worship the feet of the holy Vināyager and removing the composition from the fire after the expiration of 7 Jānam, it will resemble the tail of the Arunen i. e. be of a bright red.(4)

NOTE.—The Dose is : a faran weight in a decoction of the decoction of the Tīdūvalei, three Candan-cūttari, wild Brinjāl Adādeli as a spe-tinger, long-pepper, with honey. It is occasionally an uncom-forties sub-annually endo-

ing the wet season, and its effects are fami-ly expressed by the words *வெள்ளம் வருவது போல* being seized with vomiting and purging he immediately died. That it is chiefly confined to persons of the lower tribes, who are accustomed to a poor and irregular diet and exposure to the weather, and that it spares those who are fed by a more generous diet, whether animal or vegetable, and whose circumstances enable them to protect themselves by good clothing and substantial dwellings, from the changes of the atmosphere, has been fully confirmed by recent experience. The Hindus account for this by a mythological fable, in which the origin of the disease is stated and which, did I not wish to avoid the incongruous mixture of truth and falsehood, I would relate. It is to be read, either in Sanscrit or Tamil, in the Jayana-Vāishītam, and the substance of it is, that the female demon, Rāshāsi, by whom the disease is caused, was on a certain occasion restricted by the injunction of Brahmā from afflicting the worthy, whose lives were regulated by the precepts of their religion, and appointed to punish the vices of the base and dissolute.

As my examination of the Vaidya Sāstras has been casual and may never be repeated, I shall here notice a fact, which will add another to the many proofs of the truth of the Wise man's adage, that—"There is nothing new under the Sun." It is that the inoculation for the Cow-Pox was known of old time to the Hindu Medical writers. To substantiate this statement, it is necessary only to refer to the *Sactya Grantham*, attributed to Dhānwantari, and, therefore, undoubtedly an ancient composition. In this work, after describing nine several species of the Small-Pox, of which three (one, A'ābbi, being the confluent kind) are declared incurable, the Author proceeds to lay down the rules for the practice of inoculation; from this part the following extracts are taken, of the first of which the original is given in the English character for the satisfaction of the Sanscrit Scholar, and of the other for the sake of brevity translations only.

TEXT.

D. hānā stanya mā'sūchi va Nārānā cha mā'sūchiā.  
Taj jālam bhāmūlāit cha 'sāstrān tēna grihi-tvān.  
Bhāmūlāit cha 'sāstrāni reat' dīpatti carā-ni cha.  
Taj jālam recta militām spōtāca jwara sambhavañ.

(2). The Tamil scholar will perceive that this is not a literal translation; but I believe I have extracted the right meaning from the verbiage of the original. The menstruum thus obtained, is said to devour the Mercury and other ingredients immediately it touches them.

(3). This, otherwise called Ganga-silā cūppi, is a vessel made of a kind of coarse black glass in which the Bāirāgis bring the water of the Ganges. The vessel must be covered by seven folds of cloth when used as a retort and closed by a stopple of Balasam, French chalk.

(4). By this process a species of compound precipitate of Mercury seems to be obtained.

#### Translation.

Take the fluid of the pock on the udder of a Cow, or on the arm between the shoulder and elbow of a human subject, on the point of a lancet, and lance with it the arms between the shoulders and elbow until the blood appears; then mixing the fluid with the blood, the fever of the Small-Pox will be produced.

#### Translation.

The Small-Pox produced by the fluid from the udder of a Cow, (Gōstany) dōcam will be of the same gentle nature as the original disease, not attended by fear, nor requiring medicine; the diet may be according to the pleasure of the patient, who may be inoculated once only, or two, three, four, five, or six times. The pock when perfect should be of a good colour, filled with a clear liquid, and surrounded by a circle of red. There will, then, be no fear of the Small-Pox as long as life endures. When inoculated with the fluid from the udder of a Cow, some will have a slight fever for one day, two, or three days, and with the fever there will sometimes be a slight cold fit. The fever will, also be attended by a round swelling in the arm-pits and the other symptoms of the Small-Pox, but all of a very mild nature. There will be no danger, and the whole will disappear in three days.

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
CALVI VIRUMBON.  
Madras, 2d January, 1819.

## The Courier

Tuesday, January 12, 1819.

#### APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. J. H. D. O'Leary, Third Judge of the Court of Sudder and Foudlary Adawlat.  
Mr. B. Macdonald, Mint Master.  
Mr. I. COCHRAN, First Member of the Board of Revenue.  
Mr. G. BRANTON, Esq. do.  
Mr. F. V. STONHOUSE, Assistant to the Register of the Zillah Court at Bellary.  
Mr. R. NIXON, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem.  
Mr. W. H. PARKY, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary.  
Mr. J. CLOUGH, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Rajahmundry.

Packets are now open at the General Post Office for the reception of Letters to be conveyed to England by the *Warren Hastings*.

On Saturday last anchored in the Roads the Honorable Company's Ship *General Hewitt*, Captain P. Cameron, from Narasapoor the 7th January, homeward-bound.

#### PASSENGERS:

For Madras.—Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Goodall, Charlotte Brown, Lieut. Colonel Campbell, H. M. 48th Regiment, Lieut. Smith, ditto, Lieut. Chambers, H. M. 89th Regiment, Lieut. McPherson, H. M. 39th Regiment, Captain R. Edmonds, Mr. Hay-king, and Mr. James Hodge.

Children.—Masters Charles Hawkins, Henry Hawkins, Frederick Hawkins, and Edward Hawkins.  
For Europe.—Mrs. Cox, Lieutenant H. Cox, Mr. William Biddle, Mr. E. A. Nott, Mr. George Barker, Mr. Charles Barker, Mr. Alex. McLeod, Mr. Assistant Surgeon A. Fraser, and Mr. James Wight.

Children.—Misses Ann English, Catherine McLeod, Eliza McLeod, Margaret McLeod, Margaret Fraser, Harriet Fraser, Catherine Wight, Eliza Wight, and Master Victor English.

Sunday last arrived the Honorable Company's Ships *Lord Keith*, Capt. John Freeman, and *Asia*, Capt. T. F. Balderston, from Calcutta the 24th December, Vizagapatam and Masulipatam the 8th Instant.

#### Passengers per Lord Keith.

For Madras.—J. T. Lane, Esq. Lieut. J. Jackson, Lieut. C. G. Smyth, and seven Children.

#### Passengers per Asia.

For Europe.—Mrs. C. Russell, Miss Sharp, A. Trotter, Esq. T. J. Dashwood, Esq. and J. Elliot, Esq. Children.—Miss L. A. Trotter, Masters R. A. Trotter, T. C. Trotter, G. M. Beventon, and A. Russell.

#### Charter Party Passengers.

Mr. P. Sullivan, and Mr. H. Warde.  
For Madras.—Mrs. Sewell, Mrs. J. Sewell, Mr. E. Taylor, Capt. Charles Hendrick, Royal Scots, Captain H. T. Butler, do. Lieut. John Dixon, do. Ensign James McGregor, do. Henry Hodgson, and 3 Native Servants.

From private letters we are given to understand, that H. M. Frigates *Severn* and *Carron*, are shortly expected on the India station.

The *Liverpool* proceeds to the Isle of France to relieve the *Magicienne*.

The new 74, built at Bombay, will be taken home by Captain Clavel, of the *Orlando*.

The *Minden* and *Bacchus*, were immediately expected at Trincomalle from Rangoon.

#### SUPREME COURT.

The Grand Jury in the course of their duty have found Bills against all the Prisoners, with the exception of

*Luke Mackever*,  
*Bavah Saib*, and  
*Soobaroyan* and *Mahanundeeswaradoo*.

The indictment of *Goodevadah Soobiah*, stands over to the next Sessions.

The case of *Robert Storrs* was not brought before the Jury; being, we understand, a subject for investigation in England.

The following Prisoners have been tried and found guilty, viz.

*Mootaloo*, *Narraince* and *Narasoo*,  
*Lutchome* and *Goorooven*,  
*Toyannah*,  
*Ramiah*,  
*John Longbridge*, *Veerasawmy*, *Stephen Thornberry* and *William Carberry*, pleaded guilty.

*Mathew Turner*, *Luke Mackever*, *Bavah Saib*, *Soobaroyan* and *Mahanundeeswaradoo* were acquitted.

The Court stands adjourned until this day Tuesday the 12th Instant, when sentence will be passed on such of the Prisoners, as were found Guilty during the Session.

The following is an interesting extract of a letter from Nagpore, dated Dec. 15, 1818 :—"A body of the enemy consisting of 600 Arabs and some Hindoostances, moved down from the Deo-Pahr Hills in confident expectation of possessing themselves of Deo-ghur, a strong fortress, formerly the capital of Goandwana. The enemy had been encouraged to the attempt by the disaffected garrison of the fort, who being detected, had, previously to the enemy advancing, been displaced by a party from Capt. Pedlar's field detachment. The result was as may be supposed, and reflects the highest credit on the judicious arrangement and gallantry of Capt. Pedlar and his detachment, who surprised and effectually dispersed the whole body, following them up to the hills and capturing every part of their baggage; unfortunately from the nature of the country, inaccessible to cavalry, but few of the Arabs were killed."

The Bombay Courier of the 26th ultimo, contains the following important article received overland :—

"By accounts from Constantinople, dated the 28th August, it would seem that that capital had been the scene of much disorder, and that the disaffection of the Janissaries and their adherents had manifested itself in various overt acts. The city appears to have been designedly set on fire several times early in August by some incendiaries; and from the expressions made use of in our correspondent's last letter, we are led to infer that the conflagrations had been most horrible. The messenger from Constantinople with the letter of the 14th Aug. which contained the details of these fires, was robbed of the packets entrusted to him, and we are

therefore ignorant of the calamity. Accounts (28th August) say, "it is fortnightly any considerable fire in Constantinople," but we are told that this suspension was felt as a relief, it is obvious that the mind continued in a state of great firmness and agitation, and that the effects of the former fires must have been most extensively dreadful. Various fresh attempts had been made in the interval to renew the dismal scenes; a few houses had been burnt by means of combustible materials artfully arranged in different parts of the city, but the increased vigilance and energy of the Government, the augmentation of the police, and the private guards of individuals, had prevented the mischief from extending. Some individuals had been seized in the act of placing combustibles; whether they were connected with any political cabal, or had solely in view a fit opportunity for plunder, is not certain. The persons arrested have disappeared, and it is supposed they have been put to death. In different parts of the city, placards had been found pasted up, containing severe attacks upon the character and Government of the Grand Seigneur, and designating the obnoxious Ministers whom the malecontents wished to have displaced. A man of talent and acquirements, a zealous partisan of the Janissaries, who was suspected to be the author of some of these papers, had been strangled and thrown into the Sea, by a sentence pronounced by the Sultan, ostensibly grounded, however, on offences of a different nature and long since committed. These symptoms of discontent did not, however, appear to have alarmed the Sultan, who had not evinced any great disposition to make the sacrifices demanded of him. One or two Ministers have indeed been dismissed, but their removal is said to be quite unconnected with the existing causes of the discontents. The Aga of the Janissaries had also been removed, but he had at the same time created a Pacha of three fiefs, and an honorable Government has been given to him. In one of the provinces, however, the Grand Seigneur seems to have conceded in some measure to the wishes of the Janissaries. The vacant pachalik of Sivas had been given to Charh di Ally Pacha, a man personally attached to his Sovereign, of determined courage, cruel in his disposition, and avowedly hostile to the Janissaries. He had been ordered to march with an Army and take possession of his Government, but the Janissaries shut the gates on him; and, not finding himself sufficiently strong to reduce the place by hostile means, he had been compelled to send to the Porte for instructions. The Janissaries also on their part sent a deputation to lay their grievances before the Sultan; and protesting their perfect loyalty, declared their willingness to admit any Governor except Charhadij. The Sultan at first only deigned to answer by an order to the four neighbouring Pachas to march to Sivas and assist Charhadij by force of arms; but subsequent accounts report that Charhadij has been appointed to the Government of Carahissa; and that Sulfallah Pacha, hitherto the Governor of this latter place, a man of moderation and of conciliatory manners, has been removed to the command of Sivas.

The foregoing Extracts are copied from a late English Journal of the 11th of July.—

"It has been computed that, upon an average, about 5000 vessels sail from the port of London every year. These measure upwards of one million of tons, and appear to be navigated by about 65,000 men. But as some vessels make two or more voyages in the year, the seamen going annually from the port of London may be estimated at about 45,000.

"Another expedition for South America, with British Adventurers, is stated to be fitting out in the River: 1500 men are said to be already engaged, exclusive of Officers.

"The marriage between a French Count, who was an Aide-de-Camp of Buonaparte, and the daughter of Lord Keith, is said to have led to the discovery of the clause in the old Scotch law, which has excited so much surprise and created so much confusion. As the new Bill is not to be retrospective, the fortunate husband

(Continued after the Postr.)



ing Solution to the  
last Tuesday.

the distance of the two towns.

$$\begin{aligned} 79 + x &= x \\ \text{and} \\ 80 x &= 4 x \\ \text{or} \\ 4 x &= 80 x \\ 4 x &= 80 \\ x &= 20 \end{aligned}$$

Your's obediently,  
TRIANGLE.

To the Editor of the Madras Courier.

Sir,

You will oblige a Subscriber by obtaining for him the Solution of the following Riddle.

Should my first when a wife be a meretricious refection  
You may easily guess who would practise my second.

Tho' it is not unlikely such lawless control,  
Would throw all the family into my whole.

Head Quarters Northern Division.  
1st January, 1819.

FOR THE MADRAS COURIER.

### QUESTION.

A KING went to attack a fort which had four gates: he left the half of his Army at the first gate, the 3d of the remainder at the 2d gate, the 4th of the remainder at the 3d gate, and the 5th of the remainder at the 4th gate. When he penetrated into the fort, the King to whom it belonged made Peace with him, and gave to all the Soldiers who came into the fort with him, a present, viz: to the 1st one Cloth, to the 2d two, to the 3d three, and so on—When the KING retired from the fort, he ordered the Cloth to be equally divided amongst his whole Army. It was found that there was just one cloth to each Man.—Query? how many men were there?

(Continued from the third Page.)

hand will not be removed, though the match, we understand, has been in the highest degree displeasing to the Noble Family.

"Sir Viceroy Gibbs, we are sorry to state, was taken ill, while trying causes in the Common Pleas, and obliged to retire from Court.—It is again reported that Lord Ellenborough means to retire.

"Rear-Admiral Fraser kissed hands at the last Leave, on being presented as Querry to the Duke of Cambridge.

"Wallack, and several of the Corps Dramatique, of Drury Lane, are going to America.

Advices from China advert to some embarrassments in effecting the exportation of Dollars, and the Chinese local authorities seem to be endeavouring to profit in an extraordinary degree by the exportation of Sycee silver.

The Calcutta Government Gazette of the 24th ultimo, gives some interesting particulars of a Native Chief CHIN SAH, of the Upper Provinces, in attempting to retake the fortress of CHOURAGURN, by assault;—of which the following is a detail.

"Our letters from Husseinabad, dated the end of November, give accounts of an attempt having been made to re-take the fortress of Chouragurn by the Goonds, headed by a Chief named Chin Sah. Happily they did not succeed. The fort had been very unhealthy all the rains, and the Officer in command was allowed to go into cantonments two days before the attack, in consequence of severe indisposition.

The Goonds, who appear to be on the watch, took this opportunity of endeavouring to get possession of the fort, when there was no European Officer to direct the exertions of the Sepoys, and appeared before it, on the morning of the 24th, 3000 in number. Only a small party of a Havildar and sixteen Sepoys were in the town, and about 150 in the Fort. The town was soon occupied by the enemy, and the Havildar being completely cut off from the fort, took post in a Pukka house, and guarded his self in the most gallant

manner against a host of assailants, until all his ammunition was expended, one of his brave little party killed, and himself, and four Sepoys wounded. At this critical juncture a Rissaladar, belonging to Captain Roberts's Corps of Rohilla Cavalry, very intrepidly went with a party to his assistance and giving to each Sepoy five pistol cartridges, brought them through the enemy in safety. Forty of their opponents are said to have been killed in attempting to intercept them. During the whole of the day and night the party in the fort kept the enemy at a distance, though the Goonds made an effort to storm three times successively. About 7 o'clock next morning, Lieutenant Brandon of the 23d, with Lieutenant Bacon of the 10th, and Dr. Phillott the Surgeon of the former corps, and 200 Sepoys, arrived at the scene of action, joined by 300 of the Rohilla Cavalry. They found the enemy strongly posted on a hill between the town of Chowngon and the fort. The Cavalry were directed to surround them as well as the nature of the ground would admit, and the Infantry to attack them in front. The hill was carried in a very spirited manner, after a few volleys from our Sepoys, who pursued the flying Goonds in every direction. This is the same affair, that we briefly noticed in our last. Besides the 214 killed, there were between three and four hundred wounded, by the Infantry alone. The Rohillas, a fine body of men, are supposed to have been equally destructive to the Goonds, but we have not yet received the particulars.

"The head of the deserter from the 22d, before mentioned, was severed from his body by the indignant Sepoys.

"The firm and gallant conduct of the Sepoys, unsupported by the presence of an European Officer, is highly deserving of praise, attacked as they were by a formidable number of desperate men. The Goonds on this occasion displayed the greatest boldness, proceeding against a force of considerable strength, defended by troops, from whom they have invariably fled on the plain, though outnumbering them in a tenfold proportion. The heroic resistance of the Havildar with his sixteen Sepoys, and the bravery of the Rissaladar, cannot be too much applauded.

"It is reported that the Nagpore Government has liberally granted to the troops which captured Chanda, a donation equal to six months' Batta, and that Major Logie of the 19th Regiment is allowed to receive the usual per centage on about four Lacs of Rupees, found the day after the fall of that place, and which had been restored to the Rajah's Treasury.

"In addition to the successes above noticed we have just received information of a gallant affair conducted by Captain Roberts of the Rohilla Cavalry. On the 28th of November, about 9 o'clock, he received intelligence of the advance of the enemy in strong force. On reaching Futtipore he was met by two large bodies, principally Infantry, who had moved round the village and had nearly united. A feint was made to charge their left column, which gave him more time to near the right one, which he immediately attacked with great impetuosity, notwithstanding the difficulties of the ground, intersected by Nullahs, and covered with jungle. This portion of the enemy was soon dispersed, and a great number of them killed. Captain Roberts then re-formed his men, and crossed a broad nullah between him and the town, which he scoured in all directions, driving the enemy from their posts and killing all that came within their reach. A body of Arabs planted their colors in one of the streets. It was, from the nature of the site of Futtipore, the houses of the Rajah, being built on raised situations, impossible to keep the Horsemen in the town. Indeed two of the houses were occupied by the enemy's troops. Captain Roberts therefore withdrew them, and mustered the Infantry, which by that time had come up. Twenty-five men were present.

"During this spirited affair the conduct of the Rajah appeared to be rather ambiguous. He did not fire a single shot; and the number of men with him being sufficient to protect him against any effort that might be made by Appah Sahib's adherents, Captain Roberts returned to Benkerie, especially as there was no encamping ground free from Jungle between that place and Futtipore.

"To provide against the possible contingency of the Rajah's joining with the follower of Appah Sahib, reinforcements

were immediately ordered by Colonel Adams to the aid of Captain Roberts, consisting of the left wing of the 22d Regiment, with one 12-pounder and 1 Howitzer.

"The whole of the enemy's force is estimated at 4,000 men, Patana, Arabs, and Goonds. Chin Sah, Mootee Koonah, a relation of Chettoo's, and a Mahratta Chief, are said to be with them.

"Futtipore consists of three villages, each of which has a Pukkah house, tiled, belonging to the three several Rajahs.

"The temerity of the enemy is conceived to arise from the great distress which must now prevail in the Hills for provisions; perhaps coupled with the object of facilitating the escape of Appah Sahib to the westward.

"A letter of the 6th instant, states that Captain Roberts had attacked, and completely driven away, the enemy from Futtipore on the morning of the 4th. The loss of Appah Sahib's adherents is said to have been very heavy. We had only thirteen wounded. The ground was so difficult that he could not pursue the fugitives beyond the first hill. He has however taken, or destroyed, all the grain the enemy had collected."

Accounts from Gibraltar state, that the Spaniards are very much harassed by the South American Privateers. The Trade between Cadiz and Gibraltar, is completely at a stand, though the distance is but 60 miles; and there is no security except under the protection of the English or American flag. Four Privateers have blockaded Cadiz for some time, making captures in sight of the very walls! Such is the imbecility of a Government, founded on despotism, and supported by superstition and terror! [Mad. Gaz.]

CALCUTTA,—DECEMBER 17, 1818.

BENGAL CIVIL APPOINTMENT,  
DECEMBER 11, 1818.

Mr. FRANCIS MACARTHUR, 2d Assistant to the Export Warehouse Keeper.

General Orders by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM; Dec. 11, 1818.

His Majesty's 24th Regiment of Light Dragoons being under orders of embarkation for Europe, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council performs a most gratifying duty, in recording the very high sense entertained by Government of the eminent character and distinguished services of that most excellent and meritorious Corps, during a period of twenty-two years, which it has served under the Presidency of Bengal.

The Services of His Majesty's 24th Light Dragoons in the Field (at one period of its employment in India, numbered the 27th Light Dragoons) have been frequently recognized and applauded in the Public Orders and records of this Government.

The remains of that gallant Corps carry to their Native Country a proud and lasting memorial of the steady discipline and undaunted valour which it so nobly displayed on the plains of Delhi on the memorable 11th day of September, 1803; His Lordship in Council is confident that the character acquired by that exemplary Regiment, during such a series of laborious and brilliant services in India, will substitute in the minds of the Officers and Men the best reward and the most enviable gratification of Military ambition; and His Lordship in Council feels no less assured, that the spirit of harmony and good fellowship which has invariably elevated the character of His Majesty's 24th Light Dragoons, will be long cherished with grateful remembrance and affectionate regard, by the Officers and Troops, their Comrades of the Honorable Company's Army, with whom they have been so long and so cordially associated, in promoting the reputation and welfare of the British Government in India. The Governor General in Council now takes leave of His Majesty's 24th Regiment of Light Dragoons, with feelings of regret at their departure; but with the most unqualified assurance of the high respect and esteem in which the eminent services and enviable reputation that have invariably characterized His Majesty's 24th Light Dragoons, during its long career in India, are held by His Lordship in Council, who considers it to be further incumbent on him to make a special request to His Excellency the Commander in Chief, to report to His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief of all His Majesty's Forces, the exalted reputation which has been invariably maintained by His Majesty's 24th Light Dragoons during the whole period of its services in India.

H. WORSLEY, Lieut. Col.  
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

On Tuesday evening about nine o'clock, a fire broke out on board a small craft, a short distance up the river, which at first created much alarm, as it was supposed to be of greater magnitude among the Shipping. It was fortunately got under without doing farther damage than the destruction of this vessel.

A few days since a Boat having on board a Mr. Mockerthib, an Armenian, coming down the river with his Wife and a Family of several children and servants, from his Indigo Factory, was upset by the bore, towards the Howrah side. We regret to add, that the whole, with the exception of an Ayah and two native Children, were unfortunately drowned.—Star.

The Paris Police Reports, which are known to be the most accurate of any such accounts in any of the Capitals of Europe, state that 310 persons were taken out of the Seine river during 1817, 83 of whom had voluntarily drowned themselves; with downward immensity, the wretches! to the present benefits of Eternal Peace and the still greater expected benefits of the approaching Congress. It is indeed somewhat strange that in spite of the vigilance and rigor of Laws, and in spite even of the supposed insurmountable love of life, so many persons of all descriptions should have proved so blind and so obdurate as to endeavour to escape, either through self-banishment or self-murder, from that wise order of things which England, as the protector of the liberties of mankind, is said to have restored in Europe. We hope however that in the particular case above mentioned all possible humane and salutary measures have been taken persons; in order, proceeded from the disloyalty, to be led to the regular channel bearing of the cutting some hours, then profited Treason, by the moral tor of the liberties of mankind!—[Cal. Times.]

The Recovery, Captain Fotherly, left the Pilot on Monday last, with a fair wind and proceeded on her voyage to England. The Recovery, from the Cape of Good Hope, we learn, the arrival there on the 21st of August, of the ship Lloyds from Bengal; on the following day she proceeded on her voyage to London.

## Shipping Intelligence.

Madras, January 12, 1819.

### ARRIVALS.

January 9, H. C. Ship General Hewitt, Captain P. Cameron, from Narsapoor, left 7th instant.—ditto 10th, H. C. Ship Lord Keith, Captain John Freeman, from Calcutta 24th December, Visagapatnam and Masulipatam the 8th instant.—ditto 11th, Ship General Palmer, Captain W. Pearle, from Calcutta, left 23d December, 1818. Passengers—Captain Treacott, R. N. and Mr. Martin.—ditto, American Ship Julius Caesar, Captain C. M. Marshall, from New York, left 9th September, Passengers—Mr. Wm. Foster, Supercargo, Mr. Edward Guest, Assistant do. do. Mr. Stephen L. Sheldon, and Mr. Hugh Hodgson, Surgeon.

### DEPARTURES.

January 1, Ship Harriet, Captain Benn, for Calcutta.—15th, Ship Europe, Captain T. Ashton, for England.

### MADRAS MARRIAGE.

At Trichinopoly, in St. John's Church, by the Revd. H. C. Banks, on the 19th ultimo, Mr. Wm. Grant, Conductor of Ordnance, to Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. George Gibson, Conductor of Ordnance.

### MADRAS BIRTH.

At Masulipatam, on the 31st ultimo, the lady of J. G. Pake, Esq. of a daughter.

### MADRAS DEATHS.

At Trichinopoly, on the morning of the 24th December, Mr. William Grant, Conductor of Ordnance, leaving a disconsolate young Widow, and a large and respectable number of Friends to lament his untimely death: the cause of this melancholy event, was by a severe attack of the Spanish Cholera: he was taken ill at 11 o'clock p. m. of the 23d and died at 12 o'clock on the 24th.

On the 5th instant, at St. Thome, of a decline, Mr. William Barrett, son of the late Colonel Barrett, after a short but severe illness, which he bore with true Christian resignation, aged 63 years, 8 months and 11 days—a young man, the goodness of whose heart and amiable disposition endeared him to his friends and numerous relatives.

### BONNARY DEATH.

At his Brother's house at Colaba, on the morning of the 19th December, Lieutenant Colonel William Boyle, of this Establishment:

He had been subject for several years past, to severe attacks of the Gout, which he sustained with becoming and exemplary fortitude. The illness which terminated in his dissolution was lingering and painful, but he beheld the gradual approaches of death and prospect of eternity without dismay, enjoying to the last, the most perfect serenity and composure of mind.

He has left four Children to lament his loss. In private life his social and amiable qualities endeared him to all his Relatives, and to an extensive circle of Friends, who had always experienced his affection and kindness, his memory will long survive in their grateful recollection.

See Supplements.

PRINTED BY THOMAS LETCHUM, FOR THE PROPRIETORS, 2d Line, Popham's Broad-way.







...and the dress of  
...of its keeper were both  
...were many Turks, Arabs, and  
...were appropriate, but the  
...convinced to receive the salute of  
...then accosted. Some sailors were also  
...but wanted a sprinkle of salt water  
...phrases, which were those of fresh wa-  
...ngian with a queen of the gent and  
...was beyond all praise, though  
...though seemingly studied, most ap-  
...characteristic. A Parisian Friar  
...was to be surprised in fidelity of re-  
...tion, both in voice, attitude, and manner. A  
...lowlandman was well done, and a Queen  
...to hold all the gravity and tactfulness of his sect,  
...then enchanted by the beauty of the Princess, af-  
...he had laid aside the character of Lalla Rookh,  
...one ballad singers, and particularly a female one,  
...ing in a strain of sweetness that drew listening  
...fowls and heard the rustling of the leaves  
...amazing the manufacture of her indirections, was  
...an object of sympathy and pity, until taken under  
...the protection of John Bull, who looked, and spoke,  
...and acted, as he always should, namely, as a well  
...fed, blunt, and honest, but good-natured and gen-  
...erous friend of the foreign and the stranger.

Cossack was well dressed, and the beard was  
...more characteristic, both in colour and shape,  
...of the rangers of the Steppes of ancient Scythia than  
...any thing we had before seen. Some Friars were  
...seen in the crowd, but they did not require  
...quitting, and a train of pious nuns were noticed,  
...where their veils were down might be taken for  
...was cold and dead in this world, and devoted  
...to the contemplation of another, but who on  
...veils being thrown off, showed a face as bright  
...with youth and happiness, and calculated  
...to inspire in others, what they would have in-  
...attempted to personate a denial of, in them-  
...selves, that they should not shroud their features: namely  
...a love of this world, and all its sorrows, when tem-  
...pered by joys within this life, and a being to be  
...bestowed.

But it would take considerably more time  
...to detail the scenes which were witnessed,  
...than they occupied in passing and those only who  
...saw the crowd, the Beaux and Belles, Clowns and  
...Leopards, Highlanders and Irishmen, Ballad Singers  
...and Distressed Authors, besides the whole host of  
...incoherents whose characters were perhaps not  
...even defined to themselves, could form any idea of  
...its effect.

We cannot omit, however, to devote a word or  
...two to the village scene, which we have never seen  
...surpassed even in Europe. We have before said that  
...at the one end of was an ale-house and a fruit-  
...stall, in the centre was a public house, and at the  
...other end a small room for the company of players.  
...These made their appearance towards the middle of  
...the evening, and exhibited a group that which  
...nothing could be more faithful. The manager him-  
...self announced the Entertainment, which was to con-  
...sist of selections of the most popular scenes from  
...the most celebrated Dramatic Pieces. A long and  
...highly humorous apology was made to the audi-  
...ence; the looseness of the terms was stated, seven-  
...pence-half penny for the boxes, three pence for the

The dancing after supper being still continued in the dresses of character, now unmasked, was productive of so much gratification as to draw forth bursts of admiration from the crowds of spectators.

“ DO YOU KNOW ME?”

Do I know thee? yes, indeed,  
There is that thou canst not hide.  
Though thy blooming cheek be hid,  
And thy lovely form beside,  
Still that eye shot beams as brightly  
As when first I felt its glance,  
Still that forsetp treads as lightly  
As when last we led the dance.

But when archly you pass'd by me,  
And I heard your voice just now,  
Then the whisper that would try me,  
Told me it was only thou.

Domestic Occurrences.

The capricious Lady of Fortune who has long been remarkable at this Settlement for the singular single-wheeled vehicle in which she has been used to whisk about from house to house, has latterly taken to her carriage a couple of steady going nags that Trot remarkably well in a pair or singly. Any persons desirous of that honor, may take a ride in her carriage on a proper Application. Tickets of admission may be had at the Import Warehouse.

Lord Wellington having supped at Assaye was proceeding on a visit to the Black Prince, at the tower of London, when he was beset by robbers at half way house, at Waterloo; he escaped without further injury than a slight contusion. Three seventy-fours are lying at Portsmouth, for orders—it is supposed for Lake Erie—our government is not unmindful of these proceedings.

**MARRIAGE.**  
We have been disappointed in not having any marriages to announce, but we augur well from the favorable turn of the weather and the spirit with which the entertainments of this season have com-

...ency will inherit a very considerable capital. ... at the Court House last month, the Grand ... of Calcutta; the dissolution of this respectable ... was hastened by the pains of a severe la- ... the event of which was watched with reveren- ... sible anxiety by all classes at this presidency- ... child was still born to the great disappoint- ... of the hopes and expectations of the public.

The Prince of Wales  
at Carlo.  
Foreign Ambassadors

period of ten years. I was desirous of communicating this piece of intelligence by the first opportunity, that you might regulate your cargoes accordingly."

"As I have not yet found a man," says Miss Antonio, "whom I can love, I have con-  
 sidered a general desire to please either by po-  
 tency, by following the fashions, or by a spi-  
 rit of malice, which, however, never degen-  
 erates into gentleness and selfishness."

"An invincible love for liberty, and a certain taste for idleness and ease, which I render a certain kind of authority indispensable to me, have prevented me hitherto from marrying. I have not yet found any man so fit as to be so companionable and me, so amiable as to enslave me, so void of character as to be my slave, so discreet and faithful, as to be my friend. I have a mind elevated, a heart too timid, and an imagination too free."

tion too ardent, for me to be the subject of long continued desision. I neither wish to command, or to *obey any man*. I wish for a friend with whom I may pass my life, and divide my fortunes, linked by the purest, the truest, and the most virtuous sentiments, without constraint, without reserve, without dissimulation, without delicacy; music, interesting reading, the society of some well informed and high educated man, would fill up my life.

If therefore there is to be found a woman between the age of 20 and 30, of a good constitution and moral character, well brought up, who, together with a pure and sensible heart, reasonable and unaffected mind, and a correct taste, possesses politeness, feminine abilities, prudence, and that assiduity which is common intercourse of society requires, I should be happy to offer her my friendship, and should think it my duty that we should neither be only neighbours, nor absolutely poor. If the particulars which I have enumerated are found to answer, I hope she will with me be frankness and acquaintance through the medium of *the French Empire*, with her good qualities, and with her failings, and that she will consent to partake with me the pleasures and the pains of life; she will find in my house an income of 4000 marks annually, a commodious extensive apartment, with a fine view over my garden to the Rhine, entirely at her disposal. My Carriage and my servants will be at her service. My command. *She shall be herself where she pleases. I shall make trial of each other's dispositions for one year. All I stipulate is, that she shall be either a French woman, a Jewess, or a Lady Quality.* JULY 10.



# Second Supplement to the Cour

TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1819.

## BIOGRAPHY.

[TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.]

Louis Joseph, of Bourbon, Prince of Conde, was born at Chantilly, on the 9th of June, 1735, and was the only son of the Duke of Bourbon, who had been first minister to the regency, and of Caroline of Hesse Rhinefels, an amiable, well educated, and intelligent Princess, towards whom, Louis XV. while a youth, bore the most tender and irreproachable friendship. In this manner the monarch, who passed a large portion of his time at Chantilly, conceived an almost paternal attachment to the young Prince of Conde. Being suddenly deprived of his father, who died on the 27th of January, 1740, at the age of 47 years, and of the Duchess his mother, on the 23d of May, 1741, aged only 26, the Prince of Conde, left at orphan at five years, found the greatest consolation under these cruel losses in the attention of his King, and in the unremitting cares of his uncle and guardian, Count Charolais. Louis XV. bestowed upon the young Prince the office of Lord Steward of his household, which had been held by the Duke of Bourbon, and entrusted the duties of this office to the Count Charolais till his nephew should be of an age to discharge them. He gave in the same manner, to the Duke of St. Aignan, the reversion of the government of the province, to be given up to the young Prince, when he should have reached the age of 18 years. The Count Charolais directed the education of the heir of the house of Conde with a strictness which caused him early to exhibit in his character the love of study and of glory. He never spared him a severe opinion. The Duke of Bourbon had left him an inheritance which was very much disordered, and it was owing to the strict economy and the wise management of his guardian, that the Prince of Conde saw himself, on becoming of age, the possessor of a fortune sufficient to enable him to support his rank with honour. On the 3d of February, 1752, he was appointed Chevalier of the Order of the Holy Ghost. On the third of May in the following year he married the Princess Charlotte-Geoffrida-Elizabeth of Rohan Soubise, by whom he had M. the Duke of Bourbon, who was born on the 18th of April, 1756, and Mademoiselle de Conde, born on the 5th of October, in 1757. The Prince of Conde lost his wife in the flower of her age, on the 8th of March, 1760. On the 13th of August, 1754, his Royal Highness convened the states of Burgundy as Governor of that province, he having then reached the age of eighteen. The following year he began his career in the army. It was the 24th campaign of the unfortunate seven years war. While the French generals sustained so ill the honor of their arms, the young Conde added to the glory of his great name, and obtained some brilliant success.

At the battle of Hastenbeck, being desired by his first gentleman and aide-de-camp, M. de la Touraille to step ten paces to the left, to give the direction of a battery which was making great havoc about him, he answered "I find none of these precautions, in the history of the great Prince of Conde." He displayed a surprising courage two years afterwards at the battle of Minden. He was then at the head of his reserve charging the enemy vigorously, on a spot already covered with the bodies of his officers and soldiers. His military talents were still better developed when he had under his command a separate body of troops. It was then that he obtained several advantages over Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, the relation and worthy Lieutenant of the great Frederick. The victory gained over the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick at Jonaheberg in 1762 was the most brilliant exploit of the Prince of Conde, during this war. He had held his council in the midst of cannon balls, and notwithstanding the superiority of numbers, he remained master of the field of battle. Louis XV. to reward the worthy heir of the Condes, bestowed on him a part of the cannon taken from the enemy on this occasion. The Duke of Brunswick being afterwards on a visit to the Prince of Conde at Chantilly, and not seeing these cannons which his Royal Highness, with a truly French politeness had concealed from him, "You will conquer me twice," said the Prussian general to him; "in war by your arms, and in peace by your modesty." The first time the Prince of Conde appeared at the French Camp after his return, they played *Reverence* to the public applied to him, with acclamations, an expression which is found in this little piece, *Et moi, je dois a Mars*. In the dissimulation which then reigned between the throne and the parliament, the Prince, faithful to his duty never supported his cause from that of the King. He appeared but once on the side of the opposition, this was when Louis XV. by a measure, contrary to the old constitution of the kingdom, but which was justified by necessity, thought proper to dissolve the parliament, to establish new Sovereign courts. The Prince of Conde, faithful to the old principles refused to acknowledge these pretended parliaments, and with all the Princes who like himself opposed themselves to this measure, were condemned to exile. But he was soon after recalled by the King. Nevertheless, he wrote to his subjects that his return to court must not make them think that disputed affairs would be carried before the new parliament, and that he renewed his prohibition of their so doing. Before the death of the son of Louis XV. there had existed between the daughter and the Prince of Conde a very intimate connection.

It was remarked that the heir of the throne and the heir of the house of Conde were both of them friends of learning, of the art of war, and of the old

principles of the monarchy; and there was seen with pleasure a remarkable conformity of taste and affection between these two Princes. During the residence of the Count at Compiegne, when the Dauphin made himself known in a public manner to the French army which formed a camp near this town, the Prince of Conde was the assiduous companion of his military exercises. The Dauphin, considered it an honor to receive from him lessons in the art of war. More than once at the head of his regiment, the heir of the throne rendered military honors to the happy rival of the Duke of Brunswick. Louis XV. after the death of his son, gave the Dauphin's regiment to the Prince of Conde.

He was popular without losing his dignity, the friend and successful cultivator of letters. He formed a society of learned men, and at his expense was formed at Chantilly one of the finest cabinets of natural history which ever existed. It is known that the Bourbon palace was built by him, which is one of the most remarkable monuments of the capital. Foreign Princes who came to France were all anxious to visit the Prince of Conde at his magnificent retreat at Chantilly. Nothing could be more brilliant than the festivals which he made for illustrious travellers. When the Count of the North, since Paul I. Emperor of Russia, came to France, the Prince of Conde detained him three days at Chantilly. Charmed with all the beauties of this place of delights, the Count of the North exclaimed that he would gladly exchange all his possessions for Chantilly. "You would lose too much by that," said the Prince of Conde "and besides your subjects would have reason to complain." "Ah! I should like this," replied the Count, "I should be a Bourbon."

In the year 1788 the Minister of war having formed three camps for the purpose of exercising the army in grand manoeuvres, and at the same time to prevent the troubles which the agitation of the public mind gave reason to fear, the Duke of Conde had the command of that which was placed at St. Omer. He found in the troops which composed it, the sentiments which the name of Conde has always excited in French soldiers. The Duke d'Enghien, accompanied him in this military excursion, and he made a tour to Dunkirk, where his grandfather explained to him with the greatest care, the details of the marine.

The preceding year the Prince of Conde had presided over the fourth Bureau of the Assembly of Notables of 1787; he presided over the same bureau of that which the King convoked the following year; showed himself a firm partisan of the principles of ancient monarchy, and signed the famous memoir of the Princes, addressed to the King near the close of the second session of the Notables.

On the 17th of July 1789, the Prince of Conde quitted France with his family, and retired to Brussels, whence he repaired through Switzerland to Turin. A great number of gentlemen, all ready to fight for the cause of royalty, accompanied the Prince in his retreat. He supported them by great sacrifices. Having exhausted his finances, he borrowed at Genoa, 500,000 livres upon his diamonds. His little army, on the frontiers of Germany, increased daily.

In June, 1790, his Royal Highness published a manifesto of the following import: "I decline my country a year ago; it is my duty to devote to the world my motives for leaving it. I will make them blush for the crimes which the intrigues and ambition of their chiefs have committed. They will blush for them when I am buried under the ruins of the monarchy. The interest of the nobility is one. It is the causes of all Princes, and of all gentlemen, that I defend. They will again unite under the glorious standard which I shall display at their head. Yes, I will proceed, notwithstanding the horror which it ought to inspire in a descendant of Henry IV. to think of dipping his hands in the blood of Frenchmen. I will go on at the head of the nobility of all nations; and, followed by all the faithful subjects of their King, who will unite under my banner, I will go, to attempt the delivery of this unhappy kingdom, which they have filled with terrors, by imprisoning Princes under pretexts the most odious and ridiculous."

The Prince of Conde finished his manifesto by giving the assurance that all the Princes of the house of Bourbon would unite to deliver the Royal branch of France from oppression, and that Sardania would give all her forces to those of Naples and Spain. When this manifesto was published in France, the revolutionists, in order to lessen the effect which it might produce, affected to doubt whether the Prince of Conde was the author, and to laugh at this energetic declaration. The national assembly gave his Royal Highness a stroke which was more sensible. On the 16th of March 1791, they declared null and void, the donation of Clermont, made to the great Conde in 1648; they also deprived his family of 600,000 livres which remained due to him, for a pension which he had afterwards made to the State. This law did not pass without violent opposition; and the Abbe Maury defended with energy the rights of this illustrious race. Some months after, the same assembly decided that a commissary should be sent from the King to the Prince of Conde, to direct him to return into the kingdom within five days for all delays, or to remove from the frontier, declaring that he would never take up arms again in France. To this injunction was added a threat to sequester all the goods of the house of Conde in case his Royal Highness should refuse to submit to the orders of

the Assembly. They made the too yielding Louis XVI. approve this message. The King sent to the commissary who was charged with it, a letter for the Prince of Conde, in which he urged his Royal Highness to return into France, and to renounce the project of fighting for the maintenance of rights which the national law had abolished. It is not for us to express the feelings which must have agitated the Prince of Conde, at the reception of such a letter, which connected with the journey of Louis XVI. to Yverness, gave so affecting a view of the frightful perplexity to which the confiding soul of this virtuous monarch was reduced. The commissaries of the French government delivered this letter to the Prince of Conde in the month of August, at the moment when his Highness had returned from having at Aix la Chapelle some conference with Gustavus III. That magnanimous King, desirous of proving to the Prince how sincere and earnest was the interest which he had manifested, had made a desire of taking the water, a pretext for the opportunity of conferring with his royal Highness upon the means of effectually securing the family of the Bourbons. All was at once in harmony; but the hand of a paricide was soon to terminate the life of this monarch, and prevent him from executing his generous projects.

The Prince was at Worms when the French commissary Duverger delivered to him the letter from Louis XVI. His Royal Highness directed the messenger to follow him to Cologne, where he would bestir himself to confer with the Count d'Artois upon the answer which should be made to the message. The 11th of September following, he addressed to Louis XVI. a letter in the following terms. "Sir, Your august brothers having very willingly communicated to us the letter which they addressed to your majesty, permit us to declare in regard to it, that we adhere in heart and soul to all which they have engaged; that we are penetrated by the same sentiments, animated by the same views, fixed in the same resolutions; the zeal of which they have given the example, is inseparable from the blood which runs in our veins, from that blood which was always ready to be shed for the service of France. Bourbon, from the bottom of the heart, what should be our indignation when we see the vile and factious answer your kindness only by outrages, insult the royal family, perjure all sovereigns, trample under foot all laws divine and human, and attempt to set up their monstrous system upon the ruins of our ancient constitution. All our movements, Sir, are guided by Princes, whose wisdom equals their valor and sensibility. In following their course we are sure to proceed with firmness in the path of honour; and it is in their noble auspices, that we renew in your hands, as the Princes of your blood, and as Gentlemen of France the oath to die faithful to your service. We will all perish, rather than submit to the triumph of crime, the debasement of the throne, and the overthrow of the monarchy."

It was then that the national assembly put under sequestration all the property of the Prince of Conde, and forbade all Frenchmen to correspond with him or his officers, under the penalty of being punished as traitors to the country. From the publication of his manifesto, the revolutionists had laid waste Chantilly, and carried off the cannon which made the principal ornament of this residence, by recalling the glory of him who had inhabited it. Nevertheless, the Prince of Conde, who had begun to open a second loan at Amsterdam (in August, 1791) commenced making preparations for war. His Highness organized his army, which was not numerous, but composed of true gentlemen, full of honour, and a devotedness to every trial. This army had begun to form itself at Worms. It was sent in December 1791, into the states of the Cardinal de Rohan, at Oberkirch, to be within reach to sustain the spirit of the Royalists in Strasbourg. The projects which they had formed, having failed, the army of Conde departed in the beginning of 1792 for Kreutznach, Alzey, and other places in the circle of the upper Rhine. It was then that it was completely disorganized, and incorporated into the Austrian army commanded by Baron Wurmer. The Prince of Conde opened the campaign of 1792 by marching towards Landau. He counted upon the commandant of this place; but this general officer and the garrison, having been changed, his Highness returned towards the Brigau, after the retreat of the Duke of Brunswick. The Empress of Russia and King of Prussia promised to the Prince the means of supporting his army; but finding these succours insufficient, his Highness put in pawn his diamonds, and those of the Princess of Monaco. At a later period, the Prince obtained by the circuit which his troops took, a part of the contingents which they furnished to the Emperor, and which they had refused to pay. This order of things continued until 1795, when England charged itself entirely with the maintenance of the corps of the Prince of Conde.

If the campaign of 1792 offered to this brave but few occasions of signaling his valor, that of 1793 was sufficiently active and glorious. The Duke of Bourbon, accompanied by the Duke d'Enghien, had come to rejoin the army of his father in the forest of Naire, after the troops were disbanded which he had commanded in Flanders in 1792. It was then that it is finely expressed by De Lilla, that were seen three generations of heroes combating and increasing in the midst of dangers. The more remarkable affairs of this campaign are the battle of Jockrim, of Floris, of Barbroeth, of Winstrom, of Berstein, and of Haguenau. At Berstein, the attack was renewed every day with interruption, from the 20th of November to

the 9th of December. The Austrian army had the Rhine on its left, and on its right the mountains which extend from Bithce to Landau. The army of Conde was posted in front of Berstein. This village, situated in advance of Haguenau, offered a very advantageous position to the republicans, who, having armed the batteries, thundered upon the Austrian army, General Wurmer, who always chose the most dangerous positions for the French emigrants, entrusted it to them to take the village of Berstein, although the extreme superiority of numbers of the republicans rendered this enterprise in appearance impossible. Three times the legion of Mirabeau, which formed the advance guard, had taken the village, and left it to be re-taken at the point of the bayonet.

Soon after, the noble Chasseurs under the immediate command of the Count d'Ysaemont, led to the support of this brave legion had advanced upon the village, crying, "to the bayonet! bayonet!" The Prince of Conde, who would not expose this intrepid band again to the fire of this formidable battery, endeavored at first to stop this enthusiasm; but the acclamations of those true knights redoubled. The Prince at last yielded, exclaiming, "Gentlemen you are all Bayards, let us march to the village (said he, leaping upon his horse) but I will run my sword through any one that shall enter it before me." These heroic words were not a vain bravado. The village was carried, and the Prince of Conde entered it first. The Duke of Bourbon at the head of the noble knights, and the Duke d'Enghien who commanded the knights of the crown, seconded this movement by endeavoring to emulate their hereditary valor. The first was wounded with a sabre stroke in the right hand, and the second came near being killed by a bomb which burst between the feet of his horse. The result of this day, besides the occupation of the village of Berstein, and the taking of eight cannon by the Duke d'Enghien, secured the communications which had been upon the point of being intercepted, between the corps of the Prince of Conde and the Austrian army.

After this glorious battle Gen. Wurmer went to visit his most serene Highness. "What, M. de Conde," said he to him, "how do you find my little infantry?" "Sir, they grow big by fire," replied Wurmer. The Prince of Conde visited the wounded of his army to see that they wanted nothing. Among them he found some republican prisoners. They knew not what forcibly the agents of the convention demanded to their rage the French whom the chance of war had made prisoners, and they expected to be the victims of their reprisal, which appeared natural to them. It was their surprise and gratitude, when they saw the Prince order the surgeons to take the same care of them as of the soldiers of his corps.

The army of Conde was occupied in 1794 and 1795 only in marches and countermarches, in harassing the enemy and in assisting to defend the passage of the Rhine. The Prince, as eloquent as he was brave, in 1793 pronounced the funeral oration of Louis XVI. On the 4th of July 1793, he addressed the following proclamation to the army on the death of Louis XVI. "Hardly have the tombs of the unfortunate Louis XVI. of his august consort, and of their sister, closed, when we see them opened again, to join with those illustrious victims, the most interesting objects of our love and our hopes. The young shoot from so many kings, whose birth seemed to secure the happiness of his subjects, since it was formed of the blood of Henry IV. and Maria Theresa, has just sunk under the weight of his chains, and of his cruel existence. It is not the first time that I have recalled to your recollection, that in France the King never dies. Let us swear then, to the august Prince who this day becomes our King, to shed the last drop of our blood to prove to him, that fidelity without bounds, that entire submission, that unalterable attachment, which we owe to him by so many titles, and with which our hearts are penetrated. Our vows manifest themselves by that cry which proceeds from the heart, and is so natural to all good Frenchmen, that cry which was always the presage as well as the result of your success, and which the regicides have never heard without astonishment or without remorse. After having invoked the God of compassion in behalf of the King whom we have lost, let us pray the God of armies to prolong the life of the King whom he has given us, and to confirm the crown of France on his head by his victories, if that be necessary, and more still if it be possible, by the repentance of his subjects, and by the happy union of his clemency with justice. Gentlemen, Louis XVII. is dead. Long live Louis XVIII."

In 1795 England having undertaken, as has been said, the entire support of the army of Conde, Messrs. Crawford and Wickham repaired to his headquarters at Mulheim. They bestowed a great number of gratifications on the officers, and remitted to the Prince considerable sums to be employed in secret negotiations on the left bank of the Rhine. It was then that his Royal Highness made propositions to Pichegru, who was at Husingen, with a King with his army. Pichegru was ready to join the standard of the King, when the directors, having received information of the negotiation, took from him the command of the republican armies.

The campaign of 1796 furnished the corps of the Prince of Conde new occasions of signaling itself. The Austrians being driven from the Brigau, his most serene Highness, who always fought at the head of his advanced guard, powerfully protected



occupation of Augsburg, by smart affairs with the retreat of the Austrians from St. Pierre. At St. Pierre, an officer of engineers was seen by His Royal Highness and the Duke of...

When Austria made peace with France in 1797, the Prince of Condé entered the service of Russia. His corps was quartered in Poland, and he repaired himself to St. Petersburg, where Paul I. treated him in a manner which proved to him that he was remembered the reception which the Count of the North had formerly received at Chantilly. The Emperor purchased for his residence the hotel of...

On the 17th of March 1815 he was present at the famous royal meeting. Three days afterwards he left Paris with the king, for Belgium, and resided sometimes at Brussels and sometimes at Ghent. In the month of July 1815, he returned to Paris with the king. The Chamber of Peers appointed him president of one of their bureaux. Since the second restoration, he resided almost constantly at Chantilly, where a modest habitation remains in the midst of the ruins of one of the most beautiful palaces of Europe.

The Prince of Condé wrote, during his leisure, the life of his illustrious ancestor, which was published in 1806, at Paris, under the modest title of *Essay upon the Life of the Great Condé*, by L. J. of Bourbon, his fourth descendant. 1st and 3d editions, 8vo. This work, written with simplicity, a precision, and a truly historical exactness, was admired at the period of its publication, and was proof against the attacks of the critics, at a time when the name of Bourbon, and that of Condé, were sufficient to excite the fury of the revolutionists. He had one daughter, Louis Adelaide Bourbon Condé, who was born Oct. 5, 1737. She became Abbess of Remizeux in 1789, emigrated with her family in 1793, and after having successively resided in Germany, Russia, and England, returned with the king in 1814. As distinguished by her piety and virtue as by her birth, she renounced the world many years ago, to embrace the religious life. She could not, as she wished, resume the cloister in 1816, but was obliged to wait until the ancient palace of the temple, which his Majesty had given her for the purpose of joining her sisters, was fitted for her reception, at the end of 1816. On the 2d of November the Princess entered this retreat, never more to depart from it, consecrating herself with her sons to perpetual adoration, the object of which is to expiate the crimes of the revolution, on the very spot where the greatest of them was committed.

## Late American Extracts.

AUG. 24, 1818.

From the Nashville Clarion, June 14.

The Cherokee Indians are now in much perplexity—the proposition, to remove (beyond the Mississippi) had startled the stoutest of them. Families are dismembering—man and wife separating; child and parent parting, never to meet again in the land endeared to them by every tie that binds man to the place of his nativity, and to where the moulder-

ing bones of his ancestors, consigned in founts of war, repeatedly pressed on the subject of going, some seem to have lost all consideration, and a few dance a party drunk and distracted turned out to kill the first white man they could find. They went to the widow Wolfe's where a canoe was travelling had stop. At noon as the canoe was about to start, he saved him by prompt commitment.

(City of Washington Gas.)

JULY 27.

Literary.—A new book has just been re-printed in New York from a Quebec edition, entitled "The History of the United States, including a sketch of the political history of Lower Canada during the administration of Sir James Craig and Sir George Prevost, from the year 1807 until the year 1815, by Robert Christie, Esq." In critiquing on the work, the editor of the New York Evening Post makes the following spirited remarks, which we take pleasure in re-publishing, as being due to the well earned character of the heroes of the late war.

In the history of the military and naval operations during the late war, we do not accuse him of any positive designed misstatement; disaster we know too well we often felt the lot of the American army during the two first campaigns at the northward, but we also know that our fortunes began to assume a very different aspect before the war terminated, and that brilliant actions occurred which reflected the highest possible credit upon those arms both by sea and land. A perfect impartiality, however, was not always to have been expected when speaking of the conduct of the two rival nations, and Mr. Christie seems to have thought he conducted his history with sufficient candor if he only took care to avoid any direct violation of positive truth; that he was quite at liberty to pass rightly over those occasions which reflected no honor upon the English arms, and to omit all mention of the names of the gallant American officers who were engaged in them. When compelled by historical fidelity to mention some of these, he winces from the performance of the task, and betrays the stinging mortification he experiences by an attempt to conceal it from himself and his readers. Yes, this noble spirited historian, this fair and impartial lover of truth, is capable of the meanness of sinking in mention of the names of the youthful hero, with a handful of men, defeated a body of English and American troops in their attempt to storm the fort Sandusky; and, in a second yet more striking case, of him, who covered himself and his country with glory, by his mastery skill in naval tactics and wrestling the victor from one of the most experienced and bravest Captains in British marine—and did he hence by this pitiful attempt, to intercept the names of Captain and Macdonough from reaching posterity, thus most every generous mind revolt at such unworthy conduct in this historian, who like the tyrant of antiquity, has thus unwarily taken the most direct means to defeat his own purpose. Nor are the names of Scott, Brown, Gaines, or any one of the American commanders mentioned by him with suitable distinction, if we except the solitary case of commodore Perry; to him, and him only, has he rendered his due. The following account of the naval action on Lake Erie, is extracted as well for the purpose of giving him credit for his justice to the American commander, as afford the reader a specimen of his manner:

On the 10th, in the morning, the enemy's fleet were described at anchor in Put-in-Bay, when immediately weighed and bore down upon the British squadron, while the wind blowing a gentle breeze from the south west veering round to the south east, gave the enemy the weather-gage. At a quarter before 12, the British commenced firing, which was in ten minutes afterwards sustained by the enemy, who kept up for close action. The engagement continued with unabated fury until half past 2 when the enemy's principal ship, the Lawrence, being rendered unmanageable, commodore Perry left her in charge of his first lieutenant, Yarnall, and hoisted his pendant on board the Niagara. Soon after this officer left the Lawrence, her colours were struck but the British, from the weakness of their crews and destruction of their boats, were enabled to take possession of her. It was at this anxious and interesting juncture, that the fate of the day seemed to point in favor of the British and commodore Perry even despaired of the victory, when a sudden breeze revived his hopes and turned the scale in his favor. This fortunate commander, finding the Niagara had suffered lightly in the engagement, made a desperate effort to retrieve the fortune of the day, and taking advantage of the breeze, shot ahead of the Lady Prevost, Queen Charlotte and Hunter, racing them with her starboard guns, and engaged the Detroit which being raked in all directions soon became unmanageable. The Niagara then bore round ahead of the Queen Charlotte and hauling up on the starboard tack, engaged that ship, giving at the same time a raking fire with her larboard guns to the Chippawa and Little Belt, while the smaller vessels closing to grapple and canister distance, maintained a tremendous and most destructive fire. This mortuary, and but too successful manœuvre, after three hours, were compelled to surrender. By this decisive action, the whole of the British squadron on Lake Erie was captured by the enemy, who now became uncontrollable masters of the lake. The enemy lost in this action 57 men killed, and 38 men wounded. The British lost 5 officers, and 38 men killed, and 9 officers and 65 men wounded. The prisoners were landed at Sandusky, and treated with the greatest humanity by the American commanders, who paroled Captain Barclay, and treated that gallant officer with all the kindness and attention which his unsuccessful bravery deserved.

(City of Washington Gas.)

AUG. 28.

Extract from the Log Book of the brig Lady Mary Pelham, arrived this forenoon from Bordeaux.

June 14th, 1818, lat. 43. 12, N and long. 14. 20. W. at 3. 30 P. M. the wind from the N. and standing to the westward, close haul'd upon a wind, saw 2 sail ahead; about 4 P. M. made them out to be ships carrying a press of sail and shortly after shorted sail and exchanged signals, they were both armed with the largest mounted 24 guns, figure head, yellow sides and heavy quarter galleries, painted white chiefly. The smallest ship had a woman figure-head white and one white streak around, both had royal yards rigged aloft, when they closed with as the smallest ship passed to windward of us, within grape distance, and hoisted English colors, then fired 3 shot well aimed from the waist, chiefly at the L. M. Pelham, although our courses were haul'd up, and main yard aback and our colours flying, and the female passengers on deck, which they could see plainly, the other ship hove too at the same time upon our lee bow and hoisting a king's Spanish ensign and pendant, the first shot from the Spaniard went over us, between the fore and main mast, the second with round and grape, close under the bow, and the third went close over the fore castle, near the fore mast, and struck a few yards to leeward, after which the small ship bore up and ran close under stern, and ordered us to send our boat on board immediately, and when within a short pistol shot under our lee, and we in the act of lowering the boat down, the female passengers and all gentlemen passengers upon deck having got a little nearer their right after such a rough salute, the cowardly rascal, thinking the opportunity too good to let us pass, in a deliberate manner fired a volley of musketry into us, which fortunately neither killed nor wounded any one, but several went through the main, and others over the quarter deck. I naturally concluded there was a war declared between the U. States and Spain, not knowing otherwise how to account for such villainous treatment to an unarmed merchantman. I ordered the colours to be haul'd down; and after shorting off from our side the Pelham, was then within half pistol shot of us, still he had a gang aback, with their muskets pointed at us in the boat that I expected every moment they would shoot all hands of us in the boat. In the interim, whilst I was on board the small ship with my papers, the Pelham was boarded by an armed boat, and an officer from the large ship—and by the passengers and informed that when the officer came on board he made many inquiries that displayed the most consummate ignorance, and corresponding with his appearance. Among the rest wanted to persuade one of the passengers that he was the Captain of the Pelham, and not believe she was from Bordeaux, and was asked upon coming on deck whether we was declared, said no, but expected it hourly and wished it, sincerely, bragg about how the Spaniards would give the Americans scars to smoke if there came a war, and was very lavish of his abuse, and said positively that the Pelham was not the Captain General of the Havana, not to respect any American flag, and said that it was his opinion that the Americans were a damn'd set of pirates and puppets. It is the opinion that they were bound to Corunna &c."

New York E. post.

AUG. 28, 1818.

Augusta, Geo. July 18.

We are informed by an officer of the late expedition, who was left at St. Marks, and who was present at the execution of Francis, that he had in possession when captured, a Rifle Gun presented to him by the Prince Regent, and a tortoise snuff box set in gold, presented to him by the Queen of England, and also a commission of Brigadier General in the British service. These facts establish beyond doubt, the alliance and influence of England with the Indians under the jurisdiction of Spain. We have long known the influence the British have had in Florida, as well with the Spanish authorities as the Indians—and that though they were nominally Spanish provinces, yet they were really more under the rule and influence of British agents than the cabinet of Spain.

This proceeded as much, and probably much more, from the inability of Ferdinand than from his acquiescence in or connivance at such measures as have been pursued by the agents of British merchants and trading companies, and confirmed by the officers of Spain, particularly in Pensacola. The Spanish officers and soldiery in Florida have been generally worse paid than any other officers in the world. It is from this cause, that men who were disposed to set honorably and independently, have been compelled to resign their offices and return home, or commence some other course of life to procure a subsistence; and some but those who have submitted to the base means of subsisting by speculation and bribery, have been able to hold their offices; this gave occasion to a speculator in that country, to say, "every Spaniard has his price." The English agents saw this and made use of it.

It is from these causes that an agent of a British trading company, (and perhaps the government likewise) procured in 1812, from the Governor Don Maest, permission to offer in his name through the medium of M<sup>r</sup> Queen and Oynala, a chief of the Florida Towns on the Alabama, a reward of nine Dollars for each American Scalp that should be brought by the Creek Indians to Pensacola. The English companies have found the trade of this section of the country profitable, and the government have been led to believe that they might make the Creek nation of Indians and Ally servicable to themselves and formidable to the frontier settlers of the State of Georgia, Tennessee and the Mississippi Territory, and to effect this object they have spared neither pains nor expense, the latter from our knowledge, we think may be moderately estimated at 100,000

Dollars a year for the last seven years, and the necessities of the Spanish officers afforded them a ready and open door to effect this purpose.

Many of the officers and soldiers at Augustine have as much as fourteen years due them, and those at St. Marks, had some fifteen, some nineteen. When that post was taken possession of by General Jackson, those of Pensacola had been but little better paid, except by the British.

It is from these causes that the British have had such an unbounded influence in the Spanish territories of Florida, and from the ease with which they could place the responsibility on the Spanish authorities, they have used it in the best manner to excite the Indians to acts of hostility against us; first from a persuasion that it was impracticable for us to march an army into the country—Secondly that if we should, they would receive succor from the Spanish fortresses on the coast, and that the Americans were a set of robbers who would plunder and extort them in their power, and whom it was right for them to murder and rob at pleasure.

Sufficient evidences of Indian hostility were found in every village the army visited, after leaving Fort Scott, and of the agents of the British Government having furnished them with the means of executing their hostile purposes; and the Spanish authorities at St. Marks, acknowledged having supplied them with arms, ammunition, provision and clothing.

The facts of Arbuthnot and Ambister having excited them to acts of hostility, and having distributed money, ammunition, provision, arms, and uniforms to them, were satisfactorily proved; and the philanthropy of Arbuthnot's heart was strongly portrayed in a letter to his son directing him to poison his clerk because he was becoming too popular with the Indians.

Chronicle.

FROM GIBRAITAR.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Herald, dated Gibraltar, June 3, 1818.

"I have no news to send you by this opportunity, save only that the poor Don is so harassed by the 'vile rebels,' the privateers, that even the little coasting trade between this and Cadix, only 40 miles in extent, is cut up.—All trade of value between these two ports is carried on either under the American or the English flag. Four privateers have literally blockaded the port of Cadix for some time past, making captures in sight of the walls!—And the Russian fleet in port!!"

Baltimore Patriot and Mer. Ad.

## FRANKFORT JOURNALS.

LONDON, 30 July.

Sir W. Scott, Judge of the Court of Admiralty, has decided some days since in the matter so long depending between Lord Cochrane and the fleet under the orders of Admiral Gambier; on the subject of the distribution of the money arising from the Prize taken in April 1809, which Lord Cochrane claimed as belonging to himself alone and the ships under his orders. The learned judge has decided, that the fleet, as well as the ships commanded by Lord Cochrane, having acted conjointly in this engagement, which was a distinct action, the money in question ought to be divided equally amongst the forces who co-operated on the occasion.

Paris, 10th July.

A steam vessel is building at London, which is to be capable of containing 600 persons, and to be used between Dover and Calais.

Triest, 4th July.

On Saturday evening, during service, the lightning struck the Church of Lombardie; in its passage, it threw down the book of the holy gospels which was on the altar, and the taper which an assistant priest was holding; it passed then to the organ, whose pipes it melted; and on going out threw down the doors of the Church and tore off the hinges. Fortunately no one was hurt.

London, 15th July.

The Duke of Gloucester has left Cheltenham for Gloucester, he will return on the 28<sup>th</sup> in order to embark at Dover. After having spent some days at Paris, his Royal Highness will set out for Rome. His absence will not exceed three months.

A whaler which is just arrived, met in the first week in June, with the expedition going to the North pole near Margalen bay on the coast of Spitzbergen, is lat. 70°. 34'. The ships and men were in good condition.

The Lord Chancellor gave his decision the day before yesterday in the affair of Lord Stewart. It would be recollected that the question was, if the refusal of Mrs. Taylor, tresser of Lady Vane-Tempest, could prevent the marriage of this young Lady with Lord Stewart. The Lord Chancellor has decided in the negative. Sir S. Romilly informed his lordship that Mrs. Taylor intended to appeal from his lordship's decision, to the house of Peers.

According to advices from Manchester of the 11th instant, there were only in that town and its environs, three manufactories at work, and it was thought these would soon be likewise deserted. On the evening of the 10th, the military had been obliged to be called in, but on the next morning, all was again quiet.

11th July.

We had the day before yesterday a terrible storm; the lightning fell with a horrible crash upon the cupola of the church of St. Charles. After having bent the cross, taken off several sheets of lead, bro' on the windows and injured the cornice, it entered the church, threw to a great distance a lamp which was before the principal altar, and overturned a chandelier; it carried away the foot of an angel which served as a support for a pulpit and went out by a chapel; whence it passed upon the roof of the adjoining houses, several of which were damaged.



# Appendix to the Madras Courier.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1819.

BOMBAY COURIER.—Dec. 26, 1818.

We briefly noticed in our last number an affair at Lohar in which Lieut. Stanger, Adj. of the 217 was wounded. We are happy to learn that subsequent accounts state, that the "all has been extricated from this officer's side, and that he is doing well. A letter with which we have been kindly favored, dated, Camp Lohar 15th Dec. in speaking of this action, says, "We marched from Ahmedabad about 9 in the evening of the 9th inst. and reached this place (about 20 miles) early next morning. We immediately attacked. The coolies were in some measure surprised, and lost, according to the account of some, 200 in killed, wounded and missing. Our loss was, 1 trooper, 3 horses, killed: 1 officer, 1 trooper, wounded: 1 horse, missing. It is only a common village, but it has very deep ravines in the rear and left faces by which the greater part of the regus escaped. The circumjacent villages are said to be preparing to resist; the fellows have however received a lesson they will not easily forget, and whether we shall march or not is as yet uncertain. They have long been the dread of all the country, and levied black mail in all directions. Our force is 2 six-pounders under Lieut. Forster, a squadron of the 2d cavalry under Major Turner, about 500 of 217 under Capt. Burford, and 250 of the 218 under Lieut. Col. Edwards. The whole under the command of the Hon. Lieut. Col. Lincoln Stanhope."

The Honorable Company's Extra Ship Fair, will sail hence, to load up on the coast, for London, to-morrow; and the Henry Porcher will follow her in about a week.

The free traders now loading for London, will all sail early in the ensuing year; that is, the General Graham, Capt. Weatherhead, the 1st January; letters to be sent by this ship will be received by Messrs. Remington, Crawford & Co. until the evening of the 31st inst.: the Batavia, Capt. Lamb, on the 3d January; and letters for Messrs. J. Leckie & Co. will arrive until the evening of the 2d: and the Castle Forbes, Capt. Fraser, is expected to be ready for sea by the 3d January.

The American ship Braganza, Capt. Newcombe, we are informed, will sail for New-York on Monday next.

In a New-York-shipping List of March 17, 1818, we observe the following notice.

Arrived: Regulator, (Br.) Fitzburg St. Vincents; left at St. Vincents, 14th Feb. Br. ship Harmony, Garrie, seized by Capt. E. B. Elliott of the frigate Semander, in consequence of being coppered in New-York, and the expenses amounting to more than the law allowed.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, DECEMBER 30, 1818.

One of our China Ships the Lowjee Family, from Mease the 51st of October, anchored in the Harbour on Saturday last, she brings us the satisfactory news of all of our China ships, having reached their destination in safety, the Charlotte who left this port on the 24th August, made a passage of 46 days. The weather had been, very favourable, during this year in the China Seas, at least no damage of any consequence had been sustained by the Ships, in their passage to and from. The exportations of dollars to a certain amount had been permitted by the Chinese Government who have this year, if we except the attempt to levy a new duty, and which would appear to be merely an act of the Hong merchants, thrown no obstacles in the way of commerce, this permission to Ship dollars appears to have been very limited, for when the Lowjee sailed, several of our Ships were detained, for want of it. Cotton which we stated in a former number, had been sold for from 12.5 to 13 Tals suffered some little depression, on the arrival of the Charlotte and the Chinese affected to be much alarmed and said that the price of the next season would be ruined. Silver was at a premium of 7 per Cent. and the difficulty of exporting much increased, the Barmen had sailed for Manila about the 10th October, the Byramore about the 15th and the Glenolz, was about to sail for the same place early in November.

We mentioned before that Cotton had suffered a little depreciation in price, on the arrival of the latter ships, this appears however to have

been a mere, *ruse de guerre*, for our latest account do not notice it, and the prices of this article may be stated to be Surata, from 11-5 to 12-5 Bengals a shade higher and the best Tinnevely from Madras 12-8, without enumerating all the articles of a price current it may suffice to say, that Sugar and Tea may be quoted a shade lower than in former years. Silk, none, Nankeens, the usual price, Tuteague none to be had, New dollars 1 per Cent premium.

The first division of Indianmen (viz.) the Balcarras, Buckinghamshire and Orwell, were at the second bar, and would be dispatched about the 30th of November.

No Foreign Ships except American have visited China this year. The Phillis, Lady Flora, and another Bengal ship, left Whampoa, about the same time as the Lowjee, the Phillis had reached Malacca. The Bacchus Sloop of War, would leave China early in November.

Another Ship for the Navy, more highly demonstrative of the skill of our Venerable Builder was floated into her proper element, on Monday night, when she received the name of the MALABAR, she is in respect to capacity ranked in the 2d class of 74 only but in point of durability will long retain her rank in the first. This Ship is built partly on Mr. Seppings' plan, indeed we believe wholly so with the exception of the decks which are not laid diagonally. From the late hour of the night, but few European spectators were present, but of natives we may without exaggeration say 4000, the ship received, her name from Mr. Meriton, the Superintendent of the H. C. Marine, and glided out of Dock without the smallest difficulty, her draft of water being only 15 feet 7 inch aft and 15-4 forward.

The principal dimensions are as follows.

	feet	ins.
Length of Gun Deck	174	3 1/2
Keel for Tonnage	145	5
Breadth Extreme	47	8
Moulded	46	9
Depth of Hold	18	1 1/2
Bur' ton Tons	1715	14-04

It will be certain, be gratifying to the numerous friends of Captain Horsburgh who still remain in this country, to know that the Commanders of the country ships this year in China have voted him, a piece of plate value a hundred and fifty guineas, and sent him a handsome letter explanatory of the same they entertain of his exertion, and the extensive usefulness of his Indian directory.

Monday morning having been fixed for the presentation of Colours to the 2d Battalion 11th Regiment, this fine Corps was paraded at an early hour, and the Commander in Chief accompanied by Lady Nightingall, having arrived on the parade. Her Ladyship presented the Colours and addressed the Commanding Officers as follows.

MAJOR MIDFORD,

In presenting these Colours to the 2d Battalion of the 11th Regiment, permit me to recall to their recollection the splendid achievements of the Bombay Army, and particularly the Glorious Victories of Kirkee and Korygaum; in the former action, you Sir, had the good fortune to bear a distinguished part; these Colours cannot therefore be placed in safer or more honourable hands and I feel proud and happy that it has fallen to my lot to present them to the Battalion under your command.

Major Midford then replied in words, to the following effect.

With feelings of the greatest respect I receive from your Ladyship the Colours of this Corps, and I beg leave to return my most grateful and sincere thanks for the highly distinguished honour conferred on myself and the officers of the 2d Battalion 11th Regiment, and I trust we shall ever deserve so flattering a mark of your Ladyship's favor.

BENGAL HURKARU.—Dec. 26, 1818.

## FURTHER PARTICULARS.

We have letters from Ruseinabad dated the 30th Nov. which state, that large bodies of men are reported to be about entering the Bietool Valley; by one account they are stated at 12,000 men—but it is thought that the defeat of their brethren in arms at Chouragar and Futlipoor will deter them from carrying their plans into operation.

By another letter of the 1st of Dec. we learn, that Lieut. Johnson's cook was said to have been taken prisoner by the enemy, who spared his life on condition of his conveying a letter to the Subadar in command of the Fort. The purport of this communication was that if the Subadar would give up the Fort, he should receive a reward of 50 Rupees per diem, and the Sepoys also be rewarded on their taking an oath of allegiance to Appah Sahib.

The Subadar receiving the letter with contempt, mounted the guns, and kept up a brisk fire on the enemy, who perceiving it out of their power to take the Fort, proceeded to attack a Havildar and 12 Sepoys, stationed in the village of Chouragar about 8 miles from the Fort. When Lieut. Brandon entered the Fort on the morning of the 24th, it was found that it had been three times attacked during the night, and that the enemy, had tried every possible means of bribing the Garrison. The guns it appeared had been taken from off the wall and collected within the Fort ready to be carried off; but the gallant Subadar remonstrated many of them, and kept up a brisk fire on the enemy wherever they approached, he had also most judiciously thrown down a part of the wall, near the gateway, and mounted two guns in such a position as completely to enfilade the approach: amongst the Sepoys were observed several men in red jackets, two of them were wounded, but were carried off, the servant of one of them was taken, he stated that his master received 75 Rupees per month, and disclosed his name.

Captain Roberts our correspondent states was slightly wounded in the affair near Futlipoor.

List of Passengers embarked on the Honorable Company's ship Prince Regent.

For England.—George Hartwell, Esq. of the Civil Service, Henry Alexander, Esq. of the firm of Alexander and Co. Mrs. Eliza Alexander, Mrs. E. Wauchop, Mrs. M. Rainey, Mrs. Malone, and Miss J. Biny.

Children.—Two Masters Alexander, Three Masters Nation, Masters Rainey, Burrow, McMahon, Robertson, Two Misses Rainey, Misses Alexander, Turnbull, Richardson, and Waring.

For the Cape.—Captain Thomas Dundas, Brigade Major; and Mr. William Paxton, Asst. Surgeon.

Passengers per H. C. Ship Marchioness of Ely.

For England.—Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Fulton, Mrs. Bowen, Mrs. Armstrong, Miss Fulton, Major MacLennan, 50th N. I., Captain Bowen, H. M. 67th Foot, and Emma Mackintosh, Esq. of the firm of Mackintosh and Co.

Children.—Two Masters Fulton, Two Masters MacLennan, Two Masters Braddon, Two Misses Williams, Two Misses Braddon, Two Misses Fulton, Two Misses Ferris, Misses Macleod, Rumbold, Macgregor, Tucker, and Chapman.

Additional List of Passengers proceeding to Europe, the Cape of Good Hope, and to Sea, on board the Private Ships Fort William, Thalia, and Lady Banks.

By the Fort William, Captain Andrew Glass.

To Europe.—Mr. W. H. Hall.

To the Cape of Good Hope.—Captain H. Morrison, of the Quarter-Master General's Department.

To Sea.—Lieutenant J. Barclay, of the 4th Regiment of Native Cavalry.

By the Thalia, Captain J. Ballingall.

To Europe.—Lieutenant W. F. Depard, of His Majesty's 17th Regiment of Foot, and Mr. Samuel Hicks.

To Sea.—Major Dewart, of the 25th Regiment of Native Infantry.

By the Lady Banks, Captain Walker.

To Europe.—Miss Maria Greene, and Miss Mary Greene.

Correct List of Passengers proceeding to Europe, the Cape of Good Hope, Fort St. George, and to Sea, on board the Private ships Sovereign, William Dawson, George Canning, Ganges, Europe, James Sibbald, Rochester, Coldstream, Marshall Wellington and General Browne.

By the Sovereign, Captain R. J. Barton.

To Europe.—Mrs. Anderson, Captain S. Houlton, of the 5th Regiment of Native Infantry, Lieut. R. S. Phillips, of the 26th Regiment of Native Infantry, Lieutenant H. G. Nash, of the 7th Regiment of Native Infantry, and Mr. Anderson, Veterinary Surgeon.

Children.—Miss Anderson.

By the William Dawson, Captain J. Scott.

To Europe.—Lieutenant Colonel J. M. Johnson, of the 24th Regiment of Native Infantry, Capt. J. Garner, 1st Battalion 13th Regiment of Native Infantry, Lieutenant Mamon, of the 6th Regiment of Native Infantry, Gunner T. Wadsworth, of the Artillery.

Children.—Masters Robert Chamberlain, George Chamberlain, Arthur Johnson, and Miss Jessie Johnson.

By the George Canning, Captain H. Stewart.

To Europe.—Mrs. Stewart and Mr. Wm. Stewart.

By the Ganges, Captain W. M. Merriman.

To Europe.—Lieutenant W. B. Gamble, of his Majesty's 14th Regiment of Foot.

By the James Sibbald, Captain For.

To Europe.—Mrs. Monckton, Mr. Monckton, Lieutenant H. Wilson, of the 30th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Children.—Masters David Cunliffe, G. Monckton, John Monckton and Philip Monckton, Misses Charlotte Cunliffe, Louisa Hunter, Henrietta Hunter, Charlotte Hunter, Emma Hunter, Anne Hunter, Charlotte Monckton, and Eliza Monckton.

To the Cape of Good Hope.—Major G. A. Donkin.

To the Cape of Good Hope and eventually to Europe.—Master George David Donkin.

To Fort St. George.—Ensign Faton, of His Majesty's 30th Regt. of Foot.

To Sea.—Captain Hunter, Sub-Assistant Commissary General.

By the Rochester, Captain Sutton.

To Europe.—Mrs. Hawkes, Mrs. Stalkart, and Mrs. Marmaduke Stalkart, and Miss Mary Stalkart.

Children.—Masters Henry Gabriel Martindell, William Stalkart, Robert Stalkart, John Stalkart, and William Stalkart, son of Wm. Stalkart, Henry Arrow, Robert Hawkes, John Hawkes, and Henry Finch, Misses Caroline Hawkes, Charlotte Stalkart, Mary Stalkart, Eliza Ann Finch, Caroline Finch, Fanny Seright, and Emma Phillips.

By the Coldstream, Captain J. Corwell.

To Europe.—Captain E. J. Smith, of the 34th Regiment of Foot, Ensign K. T. Smith, of the 24th Regt. of Foot.

By the Marshall Wellington, Captain Gordon.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain L. H. Kyau, of the 2d Regt. of Native Cavalry.

Children.—Misses Eliza Baird, Anna Baird.

By the General Brown, Captain Bingham.

Mr. R. Roxburgh, late a Cornet of the 4th Regiment of Native Cavalry.

## ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY AND FRAUD AT CALCUTTA.

A daring attempt was made, by a Coolie on Thursday last, to rob a Gentleman's Palanquin standing at the door of the British Gallery in the Lall Bazar.—In the Palanquin was a box containing in Cash and Notes, to the value of between three and four thousand

rupees, which the robber had succeeded in taking out at the opposite door to that at which the Bearers were sitting, and had placed it in his basket ready to take away, when the bearers, bearing a noise, got up thinking it was their Master; upon which the Thief dropped the box and ran away.—He was immediately pursued, and taken to the Police.—A few days before another Gentleman lost a Box of Papers from his Palanquin, and it is supposed, in a similar way.

The foregoing are instances of Bengallee Roguery, and we should be glad if our acquaintance with transactions of this description was confined to a People, whose ignorance may, in some degree, palliate such offences; but we are called upon to notice another attempt of a loftier kind, by a new Simple recently imported, in which the Master's hand has been as deficient, as in that of the humble individual we first alluded to. The attempts were equal in audacity, and, we are happy to add, want of success. A person, of genteel appearance, calling himself a Lieutenant in the 91st Dragoons, dressed in a military surcoat and wearing moustachios, introduced himself a few days ago, to the head of one of the principal Agency Houses in this city, and presented a draft purporting to be drawn upon the firm by the respectable house of Newton, Gordon and Co. Madeira.—The draft, however, was couched in terms, which plainly evinced that it had not been drawn by a Member of a Commercial house, added to which, as a proof of the literary acquirements of the person who presented it, the word "sum" in the body of the draft was spelt "some" The imposture was consequently detected at the first glance, and the impostor coolly, but peremptorily shewd the door, and desired to make the most rapid exit he could out of it—a much more tranquil one than circumstances might have led him to expect, and which it is to be hoped, will prove a warning to him.

CALCUTTA.—DECEMBER 25, 1818.

Our Commercial information from China furnishes us with the state of the markets both in Cotton and Opium, the latter under date of the 8th of October, but the former extending to the 20th of the same month. Our correspondent states that on his arrival at Canton from Bombay on the 23d of July, the Hong-mechants offered only 12 tals for the best Bombay Cotton, but finding that the Bengal ships



...at this price, the Bombay  
back for better market, and  
f twenty days, some alteration  
the prices. The Bengal ships now  
12-7, and 13 sales. The Captains  
ships sold theirs from 13 to 13-2,  
company's Revenue Cotton brought  
Company had sold their two-third  
and one-third Bownagar to their Cap-  
tain, at Bombay at 180 Rupees per candy,  
which the Captains re-sold there to free-traders  
for the English market, at 270, and brought  
Bownagar, Margrove, and Poorbunder Cotton  
at 180 Rupees per candy on board.

It is added that very few Cotton Goods,  
Raw Silk, or Silk Piece Goods would be ex-  
ported from Canton for Bombay this season, in  
consequence of their high prices. The exporta-  
tion of soft sugar would amount it was thought  
to 45,000 peculs, and of Sugar Candy to about  
45,000 tubs.

The quantity of Malwa Opium imported at  
Macao, amounted to about 2300 peculs, and  
was selling at from 580 to 590 dollars per  
chest. At Whampoa there had been 800 peculs  
brought by American and other vessels, which  
was selling at 600 dollars. The Bengal Opium  
in Whampoa, brought 1190 dollars. The Tur-  
key Opium, of which there was about 1900  
peculs in the market, was selling at 550 dollars,  
and this and the Malwa had the most rapid  
sale.

We have been furnished by this occasion with  
accurate lists of the several ships' cargoes of  
Cotton sold in China during this last season,  
with the prices brought by each, as well as the  
total quantity imported, and also with a list of  
the quantities of Opium imported at Macao and  
Whampoa, during the season, distinguishing the  
different sorts. We give these in detail for the  
information of our mercantile readers.

List of several ships' cargoes of Cotton sold  
in China in the year 1816, with the prices  
brought by each.

Bengal Ships.	Tubs.
Juliana, .....	120
Zenobia, .....	120
Philippa, .....	120
Maitland, .....	12 8 to 12 5
Byramore, .....	12 9
Myra, .....	12 8
Aris, .....	12 5
East India, .....	12 8
Lady Sophia, .....	12 2

Bombay Ships.	Tubs.
Charlotte, .....	11 9
Good Success, .....	12 1
Sulimany, .....	12 2
Ann, .....	12 2
Lord Castlereagh, .....	12 9
Lovely, 3000 bales contract, .....	13 0
1185 bales, market price, .....	12 5
Bannerman, .....	12 3
Milford, .....	12 5
Glenclyde, .....	12 7
Cornwallis, .....	12 1 to 11 5

II C. Bombay and China Ships.	Tubs.
Captain Jameson's, .....	13 2
Adam's, .....	12 2
Majorbanks, .....	13 2
Campbell's, .....	12 7
McLeod's, .....	13 3
Patterson's, .....	13 4
Hon'ble Company's Cotton, .....	14 5
Total importation of Cotton to China this season, .....	113,000

Bales of 300 lbs. and upwards.	Bales.
Bengal, .....	40,000
Bombay country ships, .....	31,500
Portuguese, .....	6,500
Hon'ble Company's ships, .....	35,000

The importations of Opium during the season, are stated as follows:

Bengal.	Chests.
Macao, .....	1606
Whampoa, about .....	1500
Total, .....	3166
Turkey.	Chests.
Whampoa, .....	600
Malwa.	Chests.
Macao including a portion of last year's importation, which remained unsold, .....	2000
Whampoa, .....	750
Total 6514 chests—a stock far exceeding the usual consumption.	2750

Note.—It being an object with the importers to conceal the quantity of Opium at Whampoa, it cannot be accurately ascertained but at Macao, where the article passes Custom-house for the payment of Portuguese duties, the stock on hand is always a matter of notoriety.

A letter which had also been sent to us from the same quarter under date of October 8th, enters more fully into the particulars of the Opium market, and though a duplicate of this has already transpired, we deem it right not to withhold the information it contains from such of our readers as may not have seen it. The writer says, the unprecedented importation of Malwa Opium with a portion of Turkey has had the effect of completely depressing the market in this article. The quantity of other Opiums, however, is not the sole obstacle to the sales; the weight and quantity are universally objected to. The Bonares is avowedly better than the Patna, from the circumstance, it is thought, of the inundations not being so extensively felt in the one district, as in the other, and some chests have been sold more readily from 1150 to 1160 Spanish Dollars. For the Patna of this season 1200 Dollars were obtained for a few chests, either bartered for Sugar, &c. or sold on time; but the purchasers have since declared that they re-sold them at considerable loss; and even the second buyers after trying their quality were most anxious to return their bargains. Were the loss of weight (about six or eight canties per chest) the only grievance, it might be easily ascertained; and allowed for; it is considered that this deficiency is a consequence of the general deterioration which is known to be great, for on submitting the old and new to the test, the latter is found to yield considerably less true Opium than the former. To quote prices would be difficult, when no real offers are made, an American being at the date of this letter lying at Whampoa, and supplying the market with seven hundred and fifty peculs of Malwa Opium; besides which there were about two thousand peculs more at Macao. It is thought that if thirty chests of new Malwa Opium were forced into the market at once, 1100 dollars could not be procured, besides the risk of further depression.

The Opium on hand is considered to be more than the consumption requires, so that delay would not produce a high price. Five chests of old Bonares were sold a few days prior to the sailing of the East India for 1250 dollars at one month's credit, and old Patna brought 1300 dollars. The state of remittance presented another embarrassing feature of the season. Bills, public or private, were not to be procured, and for a long time the high premium of eight per cent. was demanded, and only a small amount at that rate could be provided. The Chinese authorities had for a long time resisted all applications for leave to export Dollars; but as the Company had prepared a quantity for shipping by H. M. brig Bacchus, and obtained leave to export them, a modified permission was expected also for individuals. The extensive importations of Coffee that took place last month, produced at first some dullness in that article, and even a trifling decline in prices. The favourable advices received since from all quarters, of that article, and the considerable advance which prices have experienced in England, have revived the spirit of purchasers, and sales to a considerable extent have taken place within the last fortnight at our quotations. Our supply of Loaf Sugars is extensive, and the demand very limited. So little has been done in that article of late, that no quotations could be made with any accuracy. Brazil Sugars are flat. Some extensive sales of Crushed and Havannah Sugars have lately taken place at our quotations. Ginger, Maranham Cocoa, Rice, Hides and all species of Run continue in limited demand. The price of Pepper has lately considerably improved, and 300 Bags of Goa were lately disposed of at f. 43 to 44. Company's is held at f. 50 to 55, and is likely to fetch that price soon, should no extensive and unlooked for arrivals take place. Ceylon Cinnamon of fine quality is scarce, and saleable in small parcels at our quotations; inferior descriptions are dull of sale. The demand for Cloves, Mace, and Nutmegs, is very limited. Clovebark and Vanilla none. Indigo continues flat. We have no Georgin, Louisiana and East India Cottons in the market just now, and we think that any moderate arrivals would fetch readily the quoted prices. Brazil Cottons are flat. Subging of first quality are scarce, and saleable in small parcels at our quotations. Other qualities of Levant Cotton are plentiful, and dull of sale. The demand for Twist, Long Cloths, and other East India Piece Goods is very limited, and prices are nominal. Lombardy Rice, Almonds, Box Wood, White Galia, Yellow Berries, Sheep's Wool, Hare Skin, Sponges of inferior quality, Cream Tartar, and Steel, are dull of sale. Bees' Wax of every description is scarce, and saleable at our quotations. Blue Galia, Sponges, Madder Roots, and Opium, none.

The price of Oil is likely to be supported, and may perhaps experience an advance, as the shipments from Puglia are likely to be suspended, in consequence of the high prices there. Our supply of Wheat is now nearly exhausted by the shipments that have taken place of late for England, Portugal, and Spain. The advices from the interior state, that owing to the fine weather, the harvest is likely to prove very abundant this year.

#### EUROPE MARRIAGES.

In Jan. J. On Thursday last, at Fackham, Kent, Frederick Davey, Esq. to Frances Battivan, 4th daughter of Jas. Battivan, Esq. Kennington.

On Tuesday the 7th instant, at Camberwell church, Mr. T. R. Alston, of Bishopsgate street, to Eliza, eldest daughter of J. G. Sagers, Esq. of Crosby-square.

On the 8th inst. at Eltham, in Kent, by the Rev. C. B. Abdy, Rector of Cooperale, in the county of Essex, James Nicholas Abdy, Esq. to Charlotte Georgina, eldest daughter of Thomas King, Esq. of Eltham.

On Friday, the 2d inst. at Wile, Derbyshire, Christopher Hiden, Esq. to East India Company's service, to Harriot, eldest daughter of John Frooth, Esq. of Risley, in the same county.

On Thursday, the 9th inst. at St. Mary's church, by the Rev. William Mead, Hugh Lewis Albert, Esq. late of the 50th regiment, to Jane, only daughter of Matthias Wilks, Esq. of Taunbridge-court, Godstone, Surrey, and niece of the late Robert Wilks, Esq. of Wansford, Essex.

On the 20th ult. at Sankhar, Henry Hardie, a. d. of Manchester, to Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Robert Whigham, Esq. of Ballidry-hill, Dumfriesshire.

#### EUROPE DEATHS.

On the 9th inst. John Spot, Esq. of Clapham-common, aged 43.

On the morning of the 7th inst. at Teignmouth, Devonshire, Mary, relict of the late John Smith, Esq. of Summer-castle, Lancashire.

On Tuesday, the 7th instant, at her house at Sunning-hill, Berks, Lady Lindsay, widow of General Sir David Lindsay, Burt.

On Tuesday, the 7th instant, after a few days illness, aged 59, the wife of John Lane, Esq. of Goldsmith's hall.

At Stanwell, Middlesex, on the 2d inst. after a long illness, aged 18, Maria Gibbons, third daughter of Sir John and Lady Gibbons.

On the 6th inst. Mary, wife of Mr. John E. King, of Maresfield, Hackney, aged 68.

On the 6th inst. at her house at Maidenhead, Bridget, Lady Pocock, widow of the late Sir Isaac Pocock.

On Wednesday last, after a lingering illness, Mr. Wright, of Stamford-street, Manchester square.

On Friday, the 19th inst. Francis Alvan, Esq. in his 99th year, at his house in Walbrook, after a lingering and painful illness.

On the 9th instant, aged 29, Hannah, the wife of Mr. Samuel Pennington, Windsor.

On the 6th July, in Upper Berkeley street, The Right Honorable Lady Elizabeth Richardson, wife of Francis Richardson, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service, and youngest daughter of the late Earl Winterton.

#### Second Madras Government Lottery.

FOR THE YEAR 1818.

##### FIRST DAY'S DRAWING,

IN THE FIRST CLASS,

Monday, the 21st December, 1818.

No. 2613 a Prize of 5,000 Rupees.
No. 2074 3705 5346 5578 Prizes of 1,000 Rupees each.
No. 1258 4475 4842 5031 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.
No. 381 760 1639 1131 1804 2034 2506 3915 3591 3187 3433 3104 3554 4246 4065 4076 6419 5819 5541 5965 Prizes of 150 Rupees each.

Prizes of 50 Rupees each.
19 34 47 62 88 88 99 371
177 740 399 588 148 759 450 462
790 497 350 505 256 734 588 588
306 369 871 955 593 445 365 399
575 738 758 158 919 519 315 623
328 614 631 481 237 708 290 333
243 261 495 951 576 329 427 463
454 995 398 346 700 141 612 157
497 564 377 143 909 686 774 103
795 669 558 734 409 788 299 9 7
335 374 494 034 1 25 1808 1743 1319
1841 1931 1495 1 91 1855 1913 1660 1074
1346 1787 1 99 1931 12 8 1959 1143 1730
1746 1356 1930 1556 1723 1182 1448 1907
1000 1328 1369 1369 1 6 1197 1986 1947
1467 1 70 1699 1630 1403 1108 1184 15 5
1897 1591 1540 1039 1576 1373 1915 1357
1868 1355 1380 1939 1115 1561 1331 1845
1928 1090 1739 1696 1140 1829 1137 1546
1196 1417 1455 17 1 694 1918 19 3 1934
1851 1197 1775 1771 2446 2913 2469 2118
2043 2939 2697 2679 2816 2801 2 75 2823

2684 2518 2847 2147 3112 2365 2585 2916
2736 2049 2042 2358 2833 2291 2628 2323
2379 2440 219 1900 2184 2328 2123 2165
2448 2780 1062 2798 1505 2617 1912 2192
2824 2662 2826 2495 1947 2166 2705 2727
2656 2916 2178 2661 2743 2359 2483 2953
2774 2666 2677 2696 2345 2674 2656 3197
3565 3157 3010 3391 3411 3669 3997 3529
3939 3779 3492 3019 3693 3913 3443 3523
3403 3418 3559 3061 3896 3962 3570 3321
3744 3447 3909 3009 3031 3295 3910 36 6
3247 3123 3027 3710 3296 3810 3686 3963
3818 3184 3078 3087 3730 3006 3320 3811
3893 1666 1058 3339 3928 3116 304 323
3619 3761 3218 3926 3496 3393 3609 34
3877 3865 3736 3028 3133 3740 3074 34
3931 3257 3691 3437 3637 3466 3334 3 22
4767 4511 4 59 4277 4242 4946 4596 4240
4687 4181 4244 4647 4673 4673 4253 4311
4111 4310 4664 4562 4928 4905 4576 4167
4417 4808 4556 4963 4177 4191 4130 4155
4554 4163 4953 4332 4916 4613 4035 4337
4959 4915 4406 4304 4356 4328 493 4 23
4562 4101 4565 4399 4422 19 4642 4650
4095 4952 4521 4473 4178 4081 4645 4190
4183 4319 4104 4074 4458 4 09 4925 4 86
4617 4134 4746 4189 5725 5893 5599 5197
5365 5036 5802 5449 5495 5438 5038 5857
5390 5673 5499 5486 5694 5696 5696 1000
5927 5674 5694 5829 5271 5318 5993 5407
5634 5244 5141 5790 5380 5490 5916 2904
5018 5754 5939 5723 5732 5 73 5897 5924
5295 5184 5820 5942 5949 5945 5675
5651 5905 5743 5148 5441 5835 5897 5150
5107 5898 5655 5033 5601 5195 5904 5698
5101 5443 5767 5568 5741 5995 5863 5554
5651 5892 4304 5718 5637 5128 5554.

#### SECOND DAY'S DRAWING,

IN THE FIRST CLASS,

Thursday, the 24th December, 1818.

No. 1610 a Prize of 20,000 Rupees.
No. 952 a Prize of 10,000 Rupees.
Nos. 4270 5378 Prizes of 5,000 Rupees each.
Nos. 1953 1981 3495 5512 5900 Prizes of 1,000 Rupees each.
Nos. 1901 1882 1877 1957 2292 4577 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.

Nos. 28 702 1430 1958 1499 2972 2876
3549 3446 3063 3080 3279 4364 4742 5407
5131 5391 5716 5177 5300 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.

Prizes of 50 Rupees each.
5 9 11 17 26 461 360 234
485 136 573 927 317 233 304 286
505 822 941 714 689 692 267 378
193 798 703 748 882 563 704 998
114 694 905 382 433 411 754 904
105 780 911 796 118 641 159 813
811 907 920 547 106 672 460 448
973 125 519 965 1303 1255 1693 1387
1391 1267 1791 1487 1669 1445 1574 1052
1359 1130 1863 1433 1644 1439 1345 1485
1035 1183 1488 1524 1545 1903 1724 1761
1948 1810 1598 1173 1816 1277 1550 1907
1548 1077 1316 1973 1033 1550 1046 1385
1254 1384 1416 1124 1217 1609 1036 1891
1318 1593 1601 1444 1248 517 1116 1567
1983 1923 1859 1150 1578 1611 1521 1305
1104 1227 1704 1178 1603 1623 1361 2502
3698 3569 2992 3749 2480 1303 2062 2992
3965 3156 3319 4901 3457 3194 3084 2366
2404 2974 2469 2493 2138 3466 3418 2 88
2183 2744 2525 3037 3430 3239 2105 2501
2534 2750 2199 2134 3169 2907 2193 2866
2242 2098 2021 9231 3216 2125 2682 26 65
2149 2767 3370 2004 3216 6180 2770 2064
2677 2998 2103 2177 4507 2932 2245 2629
2668 2340 2375 2921 2676 2603 2981 9139
2432 2049 2448 2368 2529 3204 2101 21 55
2519 2944 2037 2364 2157 2868 3017 2929
3954 3795 3286 3097 3053 3797 3937 3480
3068 3180 3037 3083 3114 3170 3055 3250
3550 3689 3553 3735 3370 3941 3394 3791
3737 3168 3952 3986 3979 3943 3593 3994
3738 3914 3946 3419 3335 3464 3902 3486
3965 3371 3840 3214 3413 3995 3547 3390
3061 3640 3692 3623 3155 3 34 3904 3988
3431 3742 3532 3754 3796 2928 3692 3 78
3569 3891 3451 3803 3234 3315 3920 2837
3900 3831 3644 3001 3948 3153 3901 3186
3765 3382 3830 3341 3973 34 6 4481 4493
4868 4847 4977 4758 4979 4668 4759 4949
4361 4273 4728 4313 4736 4517 4697 46 36
4557 4638 4416 4563 4608 4813 4831 4899
4044 4690 4145 4973 4469 4901 4013 4750
4711 4636 4998 4933 4193 4686 4693 4945
4321 4996 4192 4318 4919 4571 4821 4964
4542 4233 4400 4468 4658 49 43 4621
4623 4545 4414 4833 4197 4702 4502 4744
4621 4276 4902 4563 4739 4693 5393 50 9
5159 5368 5398 5866 5963 5693 5793 5753
5700 5005 5336 5494 5007 5934 5959 5067
5965 5459 5850 5009 5710 5479 5315 5406
6091 5979 5808 5165 5086 5511 5176 5344
5619 5067 5316 5569 5188 5628 5014 5735
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5670 5260 5317 5352 5391 5196 5063 5324
5592 5707 5029 5964 5118 5801 5903 5325
5514 5347 5777 5675 5305 5332 5953 5367
5951.